CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,379—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... }
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th Mar.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4130	800	J. L. Partlitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	29th May.

Friday.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2855	500	H. Weigheil	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	....	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	30th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3569	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamers marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, and the S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Buskire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," Tons 2,119, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 25th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (amidships), Berths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. NUBIA ..... 3,551 Tons. Sailing 21st March.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA ..... 3,330 Tons. Sailing 30th March.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20	0	...	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis.....	11 0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.	
20	0	...	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune.....	11 0
			A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	
24	0	...	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon	13 0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	
24	0	...	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard...	13 0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	
33	0	...	Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin...	17 8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	
21	0	...	Fine.....SAUTERNE.....Barsac ...	11 8
			A good light refreshing Wine.	
24	0	...	Superior SAUTERNE...From the Bordeaux Dist...	13 8
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	
33	0	...	Haut SAUTERNE, very rich and fine.....	17 8
			Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

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BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen.....Rs. 65 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... " 40 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... " 36 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... " 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CROCKERY.
COPELAND'S PLAIN WHITE WARE.
[Specially Suitable for Camp or Districts, with Sunk Unbreakable Handles.]

BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	4	8
Coffee Do. do.	"	3	8
Plates	"	2	8
Coffee Pots, 8 Cups	each	1	8
Tea Pots, 6 Cups	"	1	4
Tea Pot Stands	"	1	0
Bread Platters, Embossed	"	3	8
Bread and Butter Plates	"	0	8
Butter Pots and Stands	"	1	0
Milk Jugs with Cover	"	0	12
Cream Jugs with Cover	"	0	8
Slop Basins	"	0	4
Do. extra large size	"	0	14
Sugar Basins with Cover	"	0	12
Bacon Dishes, Hot Water	"	4	0
Egg Stands, with 6 Cups	"	3	12

DINNER SERVICE.

		Rs.	a.
Flat Plates, 10, 12, 14, 16, & 18 in.	Each 0-10, 1-0, 1-4, 2-0	3	0
Hot Water Plates	per doz.	20	0
Meat and Soup Plates	"	3	0
Salad Plates, large size	"	6	8
Pudding Plates	"	2	12
Cheese Plates	"	1	12

DINNER SERVICE—(*Continued.*)

		Rs.	a.
Vegetable Dishes, Oval	each	2	0
Tripartite do. do.	"	4	12
Soup Tureen and Stand	"	6	8
Sauce "	"	1	8
Well Gravy Dishes, 18 inches	"	3	0
Fish Drainers, 12 inches	"	2	0
Steak Dishes and Warmers	"	6	4
Salad Bowls, oval	"	2	0
Pie Dishes, 9 inches, As. 10 ; 11 inches	"	1	0
Pie Baskets, with lining 9, 9½, & 10½ in.	2-0, 2-8	3	0
Pudding Bowls, 7, 8, 9, & 10 in.	0-8, 0-10, 0-12	1	0
Round Bowls, with lips, 7, 8, & 9 in.	0-8, 0-10	0	12
Round Bowls with lips, 10, 11, & 12 in.	1-0, 1-8	2	0
Colanders, 8, 9, & 10 in.	0-14, 1-4	1	12
Jelly Moulds	each 5 in., 0-10, 7 in	1	0
Tankard Jugs for Hot Water, &c. Pints, 1½, 2, 4, 6	0-8, 0-12, 1-4	1	12

TOILET SERVICE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ewers, each	2	8	Brush Trays, each	1	4
Basins, each	1	12	Sponge Trays "	2	0
Soap Dishes, each	0	12	Commode Pans "	1	14
Sets consisting of above				10	2
Candlesticks				2	0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TRUNKS FOR CABIN OR RAIL. HAT CASES, BAGS,—HOLD-ALLS.

RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

12½ Per Cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, to fit under berth	45	0	to	50	0
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan canvas	30	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED BAGS	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
THE SOLID HIDE KIT BAG	32	0	to	36	0

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EVENING FELT HATS.

One Quality. "THE BEST." Inspection invited.

NEW STOCK. NEWEST COLORS. NEWEST SHAPES.

CASH Rs. 8-8.

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ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

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Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

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Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month ; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 5 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
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GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE ODMIRZAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for same in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

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Best Double Damask Cloths ; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ..... from each	9	8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ..... from per doz.	9	8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6	0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables ; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ..... Per yard	3	0
BROWN LINEN ; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ..... each	6	0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION
FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 12.
LAST NIGHT BUT 2.
GRAND PROGRAMME
BY DESIRE.
BOB,
THE ELEPHANT,
and MONKEY,
The Elephant in all his Wonderful Tricks,
concluding by riding the
BICYCLE,
THE CLEVER ARAB HORSE,
ALLEY SLOPER,
The Filley Bros.' Screaming
GLOBE ACT,
PEACOCK'S DARING GATE ACT,
LITTLE DICKY and AMALIAS,
Wonderful Performance on the
DOUBLE TRAPEZE,
THE CHARMING SISTERS LILLYS.
F. E. FILLIS' GRAND JOCKEY ACT.
MADAME FILLIS' BEAUTIFUL
HAUT-E-COLE,
THE LADDER ON THE FEET,
THE WONDERFUL
SLIDE FOR LIFE.
ALL THE CLOWNS,
ALL THE LADIES,
THE LIONS : THE LIONS ! !
At 9 p. m.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW NIGHT
FILLIS' BENEFIT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD HARRIS.

ON SATURDAY NEXT.
LAST DAY PERFORMANCE AT 4.
CHILDREN, 4 ANNAS TO GALLERY.
AT THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS.
GRAND FAREWELL AT 9 P.M.

The TROUPE SAIL on MONDAY next, 16th March, Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer for Rangoon.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. GEORGE CROFTON

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 16.
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY,
IN SARDOU'S
LATEST AND GREATEST WORK,
"LA TOSCA."

FRORIA TOSCA.....MRS. POTTER.
BARON SCARPIA.....MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

WEDNESDAY 18 } DAVID GARRICK.
THURSDAY 19 }
FRIDAY 20 } CAMILLE.
SATURDAY 21 }
MONDAY 23 } SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY 24 }
WEDNESDAY 25 } FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY 26 }
FRIDAY 27 | LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON T. D. C. BARRY, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay, WILL DELIVER a LECTURE, in the above Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1891, at 5-30 p.m., on "FARADAIC ELECTRICITY," with Experiments.
Members, their families, and friends are invited.

THE "CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, (Naptha,) and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed at the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of a Masonry Tank House at Byculla.
Plans and conditions of Contract may be inspected at the office of the District Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 16th Instant, where also forms of tender may be seen and copies taken.
Tenders on the prescribed form only, endorsed "Tender for New Tank House at Byculla," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, will be received at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) of 31st Instant.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 11th March 1891.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd Day of March, 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact to the following Business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1891, and to fix their Remuneration.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th March, 1891.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask, delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30.
IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.
ROMOLA TYNTE
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL RECITAL.
Door open 9 p.m. Commencing 9-30.
Stalls, Rs. 3, (should be secured early.)
Dress Circle.....Rs. 2 | Back Seats.....Re. 1
At Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
RUPEES 5,000 REWARD.
HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERY,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
OPEN DAILY FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Rs. 5,000 will be paid to any Lady or Gentleman Artist who can paint a Picture equal to those now showing inside the Kiosk.
Can only be seen in daylight.

AFTER 5 P.M.
"GALATEA," The Greatest Novelty and most Wonderful Mystery on Earth.
"ZANA," the ARIEL MARVEL, who floats in space.
Moonshine and Scopeonia Barnum's Latest Novelties.
Admission 1st to 5, 4 Annas. After front seats 8 Annas. Back Seats 4 Annas.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., &c., for the year 1891-92, will be received up to 18th instant.
Forms of tender, specification and other information can be obtained on application at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla.
2nd March, 1891.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1891, at half-past Five p.m. in the Hall of the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report, for the year 1890, and the Report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a new Managing Committee for the year 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.
Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.
Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.
Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.
Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."
Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.
All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.
Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.
For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. To be had at PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE MATURESCENT AGE BILL.

THE Pamphlet by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. I. E., showing that the Hindu Religion is *not* opposed to
SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL
to alter Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, may be obtained from Messrs. VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Messrs THACKER & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta. Price Re. 1.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams.....	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1....	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2....	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3....	20	5	10	15
Connemaras.....	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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OPTICIANS,
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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION!—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249A, High Holborn, London, Eng.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England), Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay;
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Horuby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£288,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£355,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,360,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.
Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.
Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47¼ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.
CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C., "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1888.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonld, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. R. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	20	Sp.c.p.a.	320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	16½

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last half-yearly.	
Accock, Ash-down	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 / 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhani Pile	8,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	44
Barsi Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	905
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
Geyer S(30, Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	298
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	380	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 cdn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	380
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	77
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16 -

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	[illegible],400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	..	£ 18	--	do.	42[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	490	
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	79 xd	
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	1½ pr. ct.	503	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670	
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	410	
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005	
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	952½	
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	610	
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635	
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450	
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	510	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850 c dn	
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	580	
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	530	
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105	
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	8.5	
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66	
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	500	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	817½	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	325-30	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940	
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615 xd	
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	240	
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	790	
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500	
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	960	
Knangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	75	
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600	
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	492	
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	937½	
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300	
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	50 nom	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,257½	
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	0	115	
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,645	
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. ct.	10	
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2½	725	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380	
People of India.	1,000	250	25	Nil.	5	
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	713	1,000	1,000	35	1,135	
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400	
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400	
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10 nom	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	277½	
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565	
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	412½	
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	360	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750	
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710	
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,045	
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	625	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800	
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25	

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	780 xd	
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205	
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350	
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127 4	
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	92	
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	15 dvd	345	
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300	
English Press and Manfg.					190	
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	965	
French	545	8,500	8,500	50	520	
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20		
Hospot Press	450	450	500	30	410 xd	
Khanges Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145	
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	425	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500	
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½	
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430	
Munmar M.	11,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190	
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540	
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½	
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	350	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	500	500	30	120	500
Saccoon	300	500	500	2	50	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200	
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210	
Volkart	--	1,000		Rs. 80	740	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-2
China Leaf	"	22-6 nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	21-12 --
Do. Old	"	21-14 --
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	23-2
English Sovereigns	"	14-1
Do. Dragons	"	14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-10
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-11
Spruce Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Native General Library, 5-30 p.m.
Miss Romola Tyrte, Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Artillery Sports, Colaba.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Dublin (s), from Glasgow; and White Jacket (s), New Port.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bisagno (s), for Hongkong; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; and Megna (s), Zanzibar, &c.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE is to be the guest of Sorosis on Saturday, the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Dublin entered, and the s.s. Megna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Harewood entered, and the s.s. Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Extra mails for the Persian Gulf, except Jask and Muscat close at Karachi to-day, at 10-30 a.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 7th March, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 3,63,760, in the total earnings.

THE Y. M. C. A.—The paper, entitled "Political Economy," which was to be read at the Parel Y. M. C. A. Rooms, to-day, has been postponed to the Thursday following.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the above institution is fixed for to-day at five p.m., in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The annual report will be read and the result of the election of the managing committee declared.

THE RAJABAI CLOCK CHIMES.—Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter notify that during some repairs to the mechanism of the chiming apparatus in connection with the above clock the times of playing the tunes will be 6 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 5 p.m., and 9 p.m., instead of 6 a.m., 12 noon, 5-30 p.m., and 9 p.m.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay East Indian Association acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the sum of Rs. 25, contributed by Rao Bahadur Khanderao C. Bedarkar, Diwan to his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, towards the schools established by the Association.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SANTA CRUZ RACES.—The following additional open event will take place on Saturday. Jumping competition for all horses and ponies, owners up. Post entries, Rs. 5 each. Prize, entrance money. Entries for all the other events will be received up to noon to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery intend holding a smoking concert on Saturday next, at 9 p.m., in the head-quarters of the No. 2 Battery, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Those members who wish to assist have been requested to send the titles of their songs to Sergt-Major A. W. Seabrook.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—In commemoration of the titular feast of the above Club, the committee have resolved upon giving an "At Home" at the club on Monday, the 30th March. An entrance fee of annas eight is to be levied on every member, either lady or gentleman, on the occasion of the "At Home." Dancing is to commence at 9 p.m.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last a bugla named Munsooree, in charge of a man named Nacoda Sulleman Binoos, whilst entering the harbou struck on a rock, near Prong Lighthouse; she was coming from Bussorah, with a heavy cargo of dates. Fortunately she did not sustain much injury, but had to remain on the rock till the tide rose, when she was got off, and anchored off Mody Bunder.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at the Masjid Bunder Station, regarding the death of one Jugjivan Dhurumsee, aged 32 years. On Tuesday evening last, deceased jumped out of a train, while it was passing through Masjid Bunder Station, losing his balance fell between the platform and the train. He was run over and killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquiry was held by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Eugene Florine Albuquerque, a Goanese woman, aged 60 years. On Saturday last, the deceased left Goa per one of Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamers for Bombay. Between Ratnagherry and Dabhol the steamer rolled considerably and the deceased fell on the deck, bruising her forehead severely. On Monday morning last she was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BERAR NEWS.—The Annual Invaliding Committee, of which Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Roberts from Secunderabad is president, has assembled at Ellichpur (Berar). Surgeons Doyle, 1st H. C., and the Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, are members, Major Malty, Commandant, 1st Infantry, H. C., Ellichpur, has been deputed by the Brigadier-General Commanding H. C. to inspect the "Berar Volunteers." Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., the Commandant, still insists on resigning. Should he succeed in doing so, the civic corps will greatly suffer. The heat is already being felt. The mercury stands at 100°. The annual pic-nic to the Chikalda Sanitarium has commenced.

ROBBING A CHILD.—A Hindu, named Jairam Yessoo, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Nelmes, charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 30. On Friday afternoon last Rama, aged 6 years, the son of a Hindoo woman, named Ganga, was walking along Falkland Road, when the accused enticed him away to Kamatteepoora, where in a by-lane he robbed the child of his ornaments. The accused was not found till last Tuesday evening, when he was arrested in the Marwaree Bazar. On being questioned the accused confessed having robbed the child and gave the name of the Marwaree with whom he had pledged the stolen ornaments. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF A HIGH PRIEST OF THE SHIAS.—Much grief has been felt in the Shia community in consequence of the death, at Colaba, on Saturday last, of Aga Hajee Syed Mahomed Moosvee. He had been in indifferent health for some time and had gone to reside temporarily in a bungalow, at Colaba, for the benefit of his health. About 700 persons attended the funeral party from Colaba, and on its way to the Mogul mosque, the number of mourners had increased to about 1,500, including Moguls, Arabs, Hindustanees, and Khojas. Several of the mourners were leading members of those communities. The body, which is to be sent to Kerbella for interment, is kept in state in a coffin, in the Mogul mosque, where funeral ceremonies were performed upon it for two days. Funeral feasts were provided for two days at the Imambara of Hajee Zenail Abadeen Shirazee. The deceased was a descendant of the seventh out of the twelve Imams of the Mussulmans, and was born at Shuster, in Persia. His ancestors also held high priestly offices in Persia. The deceased, by his piety, courtesy, and obliging disposition, had much endeared himself to the Shias of the Mogul, Arab, Hindustanee, and Khoja communities, and they had succeeded in inducing him not to leave Bombay for Persia. A gloom has been cast by his death over the Shia community, among whom he was highly respected.

JUBBULPORE NEWS.—Our Jubbulpore correspondent writes:—The alteration of running the train has proved beneficial to us. The *Bombay Gazette* reaches us thirteen hours earlier than it did, *viz.*, the following evening after its publication—The Educational Exhibits of fine arts, &c., in the Town Hall are being collected. Mr. Munro, B.A., Inspector-General of Education, C.P. is expected here next Wednesday.—Brigadier-General Barnard, Commanding the Nerbudda Division, inspects the "D" Company, N.V.R., on the 20th instant. Lieut. Magee, the Adjutant from Nagpore, will be present.—Crofton and Company gave two performances, "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Betsy" in the Derbyshire Theatre last week. The audience was very meagre probably owing to the lenten season.—The Christ Church Choir intends treating the public to another concert at the end of the month in aid of the Church funds.—The Municipality is now up and doing, all our public roads have been named. This is as it should be. But the lighting of our roadways is of more importance. The neglect of conservancy arrangements and sanitation have been pointed out by the Chief Commissioner. This state of affairs will continue so long as the European element is kept out of the Corporation. Some of our Municipal Commissioners are neither ornamental nor useful. Fresh blood should be instituted in our local self-government. A penalty should be inflicted on members for continual non-attendence at meetings.—We have entered into the first stage of our hot weather. High winds have commenced, and the roads which are in a dusty condition tend greatly to discomfort. The thermometer at 3 p.m. indicates 84° in the shade.

A WEDDING AT DHARWAR.—The marriage was celebrated at Dharwar, on the 5th inst., of Miss Charlotte I. G. Duff Fraser with Mr. A. R. Anderson, Resident Engineer at Dharwar of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The bride is the sister of Mr. S. M. Fraser, of the Bombay Civil Service, and tutor and guardian to the Maharajah of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagal, and the Kunwar Saheb of Bhadnagar, all of whom are residing here. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Chaplain of Dharwar, the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Mr. G. K. Wasey, of the West of India Portuguese Railway. The little church (All Saints') had been prettily decorated with flowers, foliage, and moss. The bride, accompanied by her brother, arrived at 3-5 p.m., and looked charming, attired in a white silk costume, with trimmings of silver and orange blossoms. On her arrival "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" was sung by the choir, Mrs. Midwinter, the wife of the Chaplain, presiding at the harmonium. At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom received the hearty congratulations and good wishes of their friends, and then drove off in the Maharajah of Kolhapur's drag to the residence of Mr. Fraser, the bride's brother. There was only one bridesmaid, Miss Conder, and the little son of Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., ably carried out his office of page. Amongst those present were Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Steuart, Mr. T. J. McCloughlin, Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Mr. A. J. Hogg, Mr. W. W. Coen, Mr. H. N. Alexander, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Capt. Waller, the Maharajah of Kolhapur, Chief of Kagal, Kunwar Saheb of Bhadnagar, two other native noblemen, and many others. The newly-married pair left amidst the customary good wishes and showers of rice and slippers for Ootacamund *via* Bangalore for their honeymoon.—*Madras Mail.*

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE AND THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE *Rast Goptar* says that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's retirement from the Standing Committee is much to be regretted. He had been a most useful and conspicuous member of that body ever since its constitution some twenty years ago. As a public citizen and a Government official, his career has been a series of splendid successes. But nobody will, we suppose grudge his good fortune to him, for he has earned it by his undoubted ability, his singular knowledge of the world and his force of character. He is one of the very few and diminishing members of the Corporation whose experience of municipal affairs dates back from the period when the Most Worshipful Bench of Justices had the supreme control of the city in their own hands. It is, therefore, gratifying that Mr. Dosabhoy has not severed his connection with the Corporation, that his engagements elsewhere will not preclude him from continuing his public service. Now, more than ever before, we want men like him in the Corporation of balanced judgment and sound common sense, as that body is blessed, at the present time, with persons having rather strange notions of independence. There are members in the Corporation for whom the lesson of a better example is necessary to teach them that impertinence is not independence, and that the best service that could be done to the rate-payers is not by offering a consistent opposition to any and every scheme that is tainted with the stamp of officialism. At such a time, Mr. Dosabhoy's complete retirement from municipal life would have been a distinct loss.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ABDUL ALIMKHAN MAHOMEDKHAN.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 10th December last, convicted the accused of adultery, and fined him Rs. 200, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in submitting a report to the High Court, said the accused was tried under Sections 362 and 370, Criminal Procedure Code. The sentence was not appealable under section 411. Although it was not necessary to record the evidence, yet rough notes were taken. The accused was defended by a vakil, who cross-examined the witnesses, and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, declined to call witnesses for the defence. A charge was not framed against the accused. He was asked to make his explanation, and made his statement that the complaint was false, and that the witnesses were hostile to him. A formal charge was not required in summary trials (section 263), and as this proceedings was a summary trial by a Presidency Magistrate, and as the sentence was not appealable, a charge was not framed. Section 263, Mr. Hamilton said, does not in terms apply to Presidency Magistrates; but it applies to a procedure precisely similar to that under sections 362 and 370, and by analogy governs the procedure of Presidency Magistrates under those sections.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposition of the application, said: Section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure occurs in chapter 22, and applies, therefore, only to cases tried summarily in which no appeal lies. Adultery is not one of the offences referred to in section 260; and the Magistrate could not, therefore, legally try the present case summarily. He should have followed the procedure laid down in chapter 21 of the Code for warrant cases. We are of opinion that the accused has been prejudiced by the omission of the Magistrate to frame a charge against him and to call upon him to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence. We notice also that the Magistrate has not required the alleged marriage between the complainant and Rahimat to be strictly proved as he should have done. We reverse the finding and sentence, and order the accused to be re-tried. As Mr. Hamilton has already formed an opinion on the merits of the case, the re-trial should be by another presidency magistrate.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE ABOO.

Mr. Starling, for two of the creditors, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that an inspection of the insolvent's books of accounts had not been completed. The insolvency was a heavy one, and the liabilities amounted to Rs. 50,000. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, saying that the creditors had already had an inspection of the account-books. After some further discussion, his lordship granted a postponement for six weeks.

RE PRANJIVANDAS HARJIVANDAS.

Mr. Slater, for a creditor, asked for a month's postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that one of the partners of the firm had gone up-country, and was not able to examine the insolvent's books of accounts. The insolvency was a heavy one, and some fifty books of accounts had to be gone into. The Court granted a postponement as applied for.

RE FULCHAND CALLIANCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a month's postponement of the hearing on the ground that a mehta, who kept the books, had gone to Ahmednagar, and was not likely to return to Bombay within a month. Mr. Lanz, for an opposing creditor, consented, and the postponement applied for was granted. The insolvent was directed by his lordship to attend the office of the Official Assignee regularly.

RE GAJANAND RAMCHANDRA DHURANDHAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. There was no opposition; and his lordship granted the application.

RE KESHAVJEE TOOLSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. J. J. Guzdar, on behalf of some opposing creditors, asked for a short postponement on the ground that the notes of evidence of one of the witnesses were not received by the solicitors for the creditors till late last evening, and that consequently they were not ready to proceed to a hearing.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvents, opposed the application on the ground that the notes of evidence of the witnesses were not material. After some discussion, his lordship allowed the hearing to stand over for a day.

RE EDULJEE DHUNJEEBHOY RANA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

THE statement in the *Athenæum* that the new volume of "Aristóle on the Constitution of Athens" had been withdrawn has been contradicted by the publisher, Mr. Henry Frowde. The first edition was sold out within a few days of publication, and a new edition was immediately proceeded with.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. Smetham, solicitor, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, and filed two informations on behalf of Messrs. John Edward Nott Barnes and Daniel Whitney Houghton, of Wodehouse Road, Lower Colaba, charging Mr. J. Murray, Wellington Lines, Esplanade, with defamation, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and applied for a summons against the defendant.

In the information of Mr. Barnes who was put into the witness-box, it was stated that on the 2nd day of December last he and one Daniel Whitney Houghton, advertised for board and lodging, to which the said J. Murray replied; and in consequence they took lodgings with the said J. Murray agreeing to pay him Rs. 60 *per mensem*. Complainant left these lodgings on January 15 after due notice to quit. On the day he was leaving, the said J. Murray made out a bill for Rs. 47-8, which he (complainant) refused to pay saying it was excessive. Mr. Murray said he left it to him and he tendered him Rs. 28 which was refused. Complainant then left, and subsequently Mr. Murray filed a suit against him for Rs. 47-8 in the Court of Small Causes. Mr. Barnes then consulted Mr. Smetham who advised him to pay Rs. 28 into Court which he did. On the case coming on he admitted the claim to Rs. 28 and a decree was passed for this amount but with no costs. The following day an account of the suit appeared in the morning papers, which he considered incorrect and damaging. It was untrue as therein stated that he left abruptly on January 15. He (Mr. Barnes) had given due notice to quit. It was untrue when asked to pay his bill that he had only paid for the month of December and the first half of January. He had paid for December a week before and left the tent the same day. Mr. Murray asked him for payments and he tendered Rs. 28 for the first half of January, which was all he recovered. Mr. Murray never asked him to pay for the second half of January nor did he even sue for this. The Rs. 47-8 sued for was for the first half of January, and Mr. Murray only recovered Rs. 28 of this, the amount paid into Court. No costs either court or professional were allowed. It was untrue Mr. De Souza used the words put into his mouth "that it was to warn people from taking in lodgers like the defendants that the plaintiff had sued them." The complainant had been since informed that the report as it appeared was furnished to a reporter. Correspondence between the solicitors representing the respective parties was read, from which it appeared that proceedings had been threatened.

The Magistrate: What were the statements likely to damage your clients' reputation?

Mr. Smetham: That the complainant Mr. Barnes left abruptly on the 15th, when as a matter of fact he did not leave until he gave due notice. Then when asked to pay his bill he did not pay it for the month of December, this is not true. My client paid for the first half of January, for which the suit was brought, and paid into the Court the amount which was held legally due. My clients never refused paying at all. It was a wilfully false report. The report was practically taken down at the dictation of Mr. Murray, who appeared the next day at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and said it was quite true.

Mr. Barnes, called, said: The judge believed my evidence and disbelieved the sworn testimony of Mr. Murray.

The Magistrate: Did he say so in his judgment?

Mr. Smetham: It was not a written one.

The Magistrate: Now what do you consider damaging to your reputation?

Mr. Smetham: The publishing of the heading in itself "A Warning to Boarding-house Keepers" is certainly damaging.

Mr. Barnes: It is damaging to my character and credit as a merchant and importer of banjos, as my credit is good in London, Calcutta, and other places in India. I also state that the last sentence that, "His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, directing the defendants to pay him Rs. 47 and Rs. 60 respectively with costs are not true,

The case was deferred till to-day to enable the prosecution to produce a certified copy of the judge's finding at the Court of Small Causes.

A KATHIAWAR LION STORY.

UNDER the heading "A Strange Adventure of a Lion," the *Kathiawar Times* writes: In a field at Lati, a village about three miles distant from Prabhas Patan, a lion—largest ever seen in those parts—made its appearance one morning in the latter part of last month. The villagers of Lati and the Police from Prabhas Patan on hearing this went in the direction of the field. Among the lot was a young Rubari who told the people that the lion was his *Mama* (uncle) and had come on a visit to him only. Saying so the man advanced and standing at a distance of about fifteen or twenty paces from the animal threw a stone at him, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the villagers. This the lion did not mind and quietly lay stretched on the ground at its full length. Encouraged by this the man threw another stone. This also the lion did not mind. On his throwing a third stone the lion gave a terrible roar at which the villagers, including the nephew, took to heels. At a bound the lion pounced upon the man, who being too near him could not clear away as the others did, and inflicting only a slight injury on him with his paw, he hurried away towards a cotton field where a large number of women and children were picking cotton. He passed by some children, who were taking their food, and rolling a while on a large cotton heap, majestically stalked out of the field and disappeared in the Gir Forest. The injured man expired the same evening at about 8 o'clock. The villagers of Lati, Kadver, and Harnosha had all assembled but no one dared to approach the lion. The incident has caused a great sensation among the villagers who, however, do not find fault with the lion. The oldest inhabitants say that they had not seen such a huge animal in all their life though they had seen many a lion of the Gir Forest.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

5-91—Craigie, L and O—H S King vs A G Tidy.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

159-83—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nassur—Crawford, B B and B—Part heard.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Tale vs. Yenkappa Morarji Ghotiker and others—In person.

408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N

For hearing on second and third issues.

597-89—Balkrishna, V N K—For pauper—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, R and B, and B V N K.

Defended New Long Causes.

701-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vithuldas Ghellabhai vs Rallatbai and others—Macfarlane, E, and H.

709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S

710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.

716-90—In person, a pauper—Bahadoorsing Sookhsing vs Jokun Sobhan Purdesee—Janardhen G.

720-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruzoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For hearing.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Balcrishna Bapooji and others—Claimants Conroy and B, J C C, W & G, and H S Dikshit for claimants—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

153-89—Payne, G and S—Fatmabai vs Runchordas Dharsey and others—J C Cama, M E and H, and T and D—Part heard.

325-90—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Kamate Sayana Sayboo—M H Khan—Part heard.

520-90—In person, a pauper—Sayed Hoosen bin Sayed Mahomed vs C A Turner and another—Khunderao M—Part heard.

57-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D, and in person.

572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.

220-90—Crawford, B B and B—Nundoo Dossa vs Soonderdas Dossa and others—Conroy and B.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga alias Hurjeewan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

420-90—D S Garud—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J B D and K.

599-90—Khunderao M—Jairam Boga and others vs Adumjee Peerbhai—Conroy and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th March, 1891.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK, well up in BOOK-KEEPING. Salary about Rs. 40. Apply with copies of testimonials to "J. T.," care this Office.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M ...Day.

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I DO HEREBY give NOTICE that from the 15th Instant till the 15th of April next any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th March 1891.

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FOR

1891.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 12, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in price of Consols in London yesterday, at 95⅞; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was lowered to the same extent, making it stand at 2¼ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unaltered, at 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher, at 45 1-16d. per oz.; and a further rise of ½ per cent. took place in Rupee Paper of each denomination, Fours being quoted, at £75; and 4½ per cents. at £77; and in New York Silver was ⅜ cents dearer, at 98¾ cents, with demand on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·88 dollars. The Indian Council allotted 1½ lakh of extra Bills to Calcutta yesterday and half a lakh to Madras, at 1s. 5¼d., and half a lakh of Bills on the latter Presidency, and three lakhs of Wire Transfers on the former, at 1s. 5 9-32d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on the higher price obtained for the extra Bills and Transfers placed on Saturday, and of 5-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks again advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 5 1-16d. Reuter quotes Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay 1s. lower, at 10s. 6d. per ton, French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 95½; Exchange on London was unaltered at frcs. 25·26.

The Wheat Market was strong, and an advance of 2d. per cental is wired in the price of No. 1. Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. ex.-quay; White Delhi being unchanged at 7s. 5½d. per cental. Last Friday's quotations are repeated for Linseed, both ready and to arrive.

COTTON closed quiet in Liverpool, all round, yesterday evening, the total Sales having been the same as on the previous day, at 10,000 bales, but including a smaller proportion of Surats, at 600 bales. 4 13-16d. was still the price of spot Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the nearer and the most distant deliveries, and 3-64d. down in the intermediate positions, the extreme quotations being 4 49-64d. for March, and 4 63-64d. for July-August. The days' Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York gave way 1-16 cent yesterday, 8 15-16 cents being quoted; but June Futures were only one point lower, at 8·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 23,000 bales, and the Arrivals this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	23,000	8,000	14,000
Three days' do. ...	54,000	28,000	39,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,949,000	5,424,000	5,023,000

The staple has been active here to-day, though quiet in tone, and exporters have been less in the market than they were yesterday. The Mills have taken 1,550 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 149-51; 300 Nugger, at Rs. 173; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 189; 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 160½; Bhownugger, at Rs. 186; Compta, at Rs. 165½; Morvi, at Rs. 185; Mowa, at Rs. 185½; 50 Unjari, at Rs. 174; and 50 Broach, at Rs. 199; besides 500 bales of old stuff, say, 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 162; and 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 159; while exporters have contracted for 500 bales of Broach, for the 15th inst. delivery, at Rs. 198-9½; and have taken 300 ready Nugger, at Rs. 173; 225 Karanja, at Rs. 183; 150 Bengals at Rs. 161; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 160 per candy

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has been firm to-day in sympathy with the news from the other side; but only a small business has transpired, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	15,481 bales.
Wheat	20,808 cwt.
Linseed	23,838 "
Rapeseed	6,495 "
Gingelly	13,035 "
Groundnuts	8,767 "
Castorseed	1,657 "

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are still firm, but there is less demand apparent, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at last evening's rates, and a fair business was done in the morning in Merchants' Bills, at 1s. 5¾d., for three months' sight Credits for forward delivery; and a little Bank Paper was bought, at 1s. 5¾d., for Demand, for May delivery and later; but this rate was not obtainable at the close when an easier tone was apparent, and an unsettled feeling pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5¾d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	.....1·85¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm in tone at opening this morning, and some advance on yesterday's final rates was named, both for Money and Account, 104 having been quoted for cash, 104⅛ for the next settlement, and 103 9-16 for the May account; at closing, however, the market was easier, and though the cash rate and the May account were unchanged the coming settlement was quoted 1-16 per cent. lower at 103 13-16. 107½, nominal, is qouted for 4½ per cent.

SHARES remain without much movement in either direction, and our quotations, except in a few cases of Cotton Mill Scrip, are unaltered, the tone of the market generally being quiet but steady.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	57 a.m.	4	39
Teheran	11	2	5 p.m.	...	23
Suez	...	...	...	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages at Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 11th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	49	...	1
" Madras	1	2	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, imperfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via. Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique and Arica in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.

Next mail for Mauritius closes at Aden about noon to Friday, the 13th instant.

Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes at Durban at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Extra mails for Persian Gulf except Jask and Muscat close on Thursday 12th at 10-30 a.m.

Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius 4 p.m. on the 14th instant.

Marseilles reports working fairly well to do London but blocked with messages. Portbournow to London interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HORMARJEE—March 10, on Tuesday, at "The Breach," Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTSON—KING-HUNTER—March 5, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev Welbote MacCarthy, William Theodore Melvill, youngest son of A. Robertson, Berwick-on-Tweed, to Katherine Annie, daughter of W King-Hunter, late of Wellfield, Berwickshire.

WILKINSON—SHERMAN—March 5, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, Walter Emmet Wilkinson, 4th son of Col J Wilkinson, (late 89th Regiment, now Commanding London Division Corps of Commissionaires). to Henrietta Isabel Sherman, eldest surviving daughter of the late G J Sherman.

DEATH.

BROWN—March 5, at Coimbatore, Mrs J Brown, of "Ivy Cottage," Ootacamund, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

THE Poona Municipality will meet this day week, and they will then be invited by one of their members, Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar, to adopt a note replying to the Resolution in which the Municipality were so severely taken to task by Government. It has been seen from a series of letters which another member of the Municipality, Mr. Namjoshi, has addressed to us during the past few weeks, that the allegations in the Government Resolution are, from beginning to end, strenuously contested. Mr. Chiplunkar's memorandum, though it has yet to be adopted by the Municipality, may be taken as fore-shadowing the official answer to the allegations made by Government. Its purpose is limited to answering one out of the six paragraphs into which the Resolution is divided; the Municipality, we understand, will deal with the remainder when they have been put in possession—as they may fairly ask to be—of the report of a private and, as they contend, illegal inquiry into their proceedings. The charges which it is sought to answer are, generally, that the Municipality has prepared its budgets in a very perfunctory manner, lump sums being entered in lieu of details, and that there has been a habitual disregard of standing rules in regard to expenditure, notably in the neglect to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to increased outlay on educational establishments. It will be seen that the allegations left out of view are those relating to irregularities arising out of the undue delegation of the powers of the Municipality to its Managing Committee—irregularities of which the more conspicuous were in connection with compensation for property acquired for street improvements. However, the charges dealt with are deemed to be of sufficient importance to demand an answer covering a dozen pages of foolscap, and the author of the minute enters into great detail in endeavouring to establish the legality and regularity of the proceedings complained of. He meets the charge that the Budget Estimates have been prepared in a very perfunctory manner, and without due detail, by affirming that the Municipality has been doing precisely the same in this respect under its elected unofficial President as it always did while it was presided over by the Collector of the District. Early in 1883 it was supplied with the latest authorized Budget form, and from June 1884 its Budgets have been compiled "substantially" in the same form. We have emphasised the word "substantially," as it is hardly likely that it would have been introduced unnecessarily, though we are unable to say what distinctions it may cover. However, the important point is that after the Act of 1884, under which so large a development was given to local self-government, came into force, the first Budget that was passed was passed with Mr. East, then Collector of Poona, and the chief accuser of the Municipality on this occasion, in the chair. This was the Budget for 1885-86, and the writer of the minute proposes to forward a copy of that Budget, accompanied by one for 1889-90, in order that Government may see what very little difference there is between a Collector-President's Budget and an elected President's. The two forms are not before us, and we are unable to say how far the *pieces justificatives* relied on by the Municipality are really justificatory. But the charges that have been brought are grave, and it is well that the public should know that the answer given to them is that the present Municipality have done nothing more than follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, "when they had the ripe experience and departmental knowledge of official Presidents to guide them."

If the Municipality are able to establish this contention they will have a very good answer to one at least of the complaints that have been brought against them. Their reply depends, however, to a large extent for its force upon the construction of standing rules, and it is a pity that there should be room for diversity in the interpretation of rules by which the daily work of the Municipality is to be ordered and guided. If ever there was need for crystalline clearness and precision of language it is in regulations of this sort. Indefiniteness here relegates to the lawyers what should be capable of easy interpretation in the light of common sense, so that until counsel's opinion has been taken it will remain a debated question whether the countersignature of the President is sufficient for expenditure incurred by the Managing Committee under allocations of lump sums, or whether the sanction of the general body of Commissioners must be obtained. We shall not venture to pronounce upon the point, but taking the rules as they stand it seems to us that there is room for an honest diversity of interpretation, and if it be true, as the minute says that most if not all of the Mofussil Municipalities frame their Budget Estimates as the Poona Municipality have framed theirs, they have something more than a prescriptive excuse to allege. Certainly there is a good deal that needs a strong rejoinder from Government if the Resolution of the 6th January is to stand unamended. The Municipality meet the charge of habitual disregard of rules by the general retort that what has been done under Mr. Pudumjee's presidency differs in no wise from what was done under the presidency of two such distinguished Collectors of Poona as Mr. Moore and Mr. East. They say that on no single occasion between 1879, when the rule alleged to have been infringed came into operation, and 1886, when the Collector ceased to be *ex-officio* President, did the Managing Committee obtain the sanction of the General Body for the allocation to specific works of the grants voted in lump sums in the Budget. This view of the case seems to be strengthened by the fact that a rule obviously having the meaning which Government seek to attach to one of the existing rule did exist prior to 1869, that is to say, five years before the rule in question came into operation, but it was replaced by an obviously different regulation. Again, Messrs. Moore and East are cited by the Municipality in defence of the procedure which the latter official has so severely condemned. Mr. Moore in 1883, advised by the secretary that the sanction of the General Body is not necessary to detailed expenditure by the Managing Committee, accepts the explanation, and sanctions estimates amounting in the aggregate to several thousands of rupees. In 1885-86 Mr. East does the same thing, never questioning the competency of the Managing Committee to dispose of the lump sum voted under the major heads. It may be objected that this is an *ex-parte* account of the matter. That, of course, may be so, but it is an account which may be checked, and as the records of the Municipality are available, it should be an easy matter to determine what the practice really has been. The written word remains, and in the most important parts of the controversy the documents themselves will serve to show who is right, entirely apart from any interpretation which may be placed upon them.

The question how far the charges against the Municipality have originated in an incomplete knowledge of the facts of the case is of some importance. Proof was given in our columns some weeks ago that in regard to the allegation that a Poona pleader, who is a member of the Municipality, had voted his own fee for services rendered to it, the Government were entirely misinformed. Another member, who was named as having voted the costs incurred in the defence of his suit, has assured us that he paid his own pleader, and that the Municipality had not to pay a pie on his behalf. Further, the allegation in Mr. East's letter that an excess expenditure of Rs. 8,724 was sanctioned after the close of the official year is met by the statements—which the records, we suppose, will confirm or refute—that Rs. 7,120 was sanctioned by a specific resolution of the whole Municipality passed three weeks before the close of the year. These are samples of divergence of statement between Government and the Municipality concerning all of which we are bound to say the balance of the proof does not seem to lie on the side of the Government. If it was worth while to arraign the Municipality the process should have been conducted with a little more deliberateness, and a little more care that the ground that the Government were going upon was solid. For further example of this there is the charge that Rule 14 of the Standing Rules has been contravened owing to the Municipality having failed to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to certain increased outlay on establishment in connection with its educational expenditure. Now if the Municipality are right in the contention which one of their number has stated for them, the Resolution of January last was drawn up under a serious misunderstanding of the law and the rules applicable to the case. In this connection it would not be appropriate to call attention to the curious contrast betwen the attitude of Government in relation to primary education in Bombay, where the Municipality are said to be doing too little, and in Poona, where the complaint is rather that they have done too much. The question at issue, however, may be easily stated. The Municipality are bound under the Act of 1884 to make adequate provision for middle-class and primary schools, and the Act lays down that the extent of the independent authority of the Municipality in respect to public education and its relations with the Education Department shall be prescribed by Government. Government have accordingly prescribed this in the Standard Rules of the Education Department, and in these Rules—which of course have the force of law—nothing is said which in any way indicates that the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division or even of the Director of Public Instruction is necessary before increasing its outlay on establishment. The contention of the Government apparently is that the Commissioner's sanction is required independently of the relation of the Municipality to the Education Department; but as the Act makes it obligatory on a Municipality to make "adequate provision" for primary education, this reading of the law would mean that a public body is called upon to ask for sanction to fulfil an imperative statutory obligation, and that, as Euclid would say, is absurd. Moreover there is the important fact, which the Municipality seem to have forgotten to make use of, that no other Municipality in the Presidency, as we understand, has asked for the Commissioner's sanction before fulfilling its duty towards education. Even if an offence had been proved—which we can scarcely admit at this stage—the Municipality would have had some claim upon the indulgence of Government on the ground that they have carried out their educational work in a very exemplary way, virtually doubling the number of their primary schools in five years, and, with the consent of the Education Department, increasing the pay of the teachers to a figure compatible with cheerful and efficient service. The more the matter is looked into the more reason does there seem to be to regret that Government were not more deliberate in their procedure, and that they allowed a place in a Resolution which should contain only unimpeachable facts to statements which before the matter is done with will need to be considerably modified.

SIR JOHN GORST and the Government acted reasonably and gracefully enough in accepting Sir William Plowden's motion for so altering the Standing Orders of the House of Commons that Indian affairs in general may be discussed on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Indian Financial Statement. The technical points involved in the discussion are clear enough. Until 1888 the motion to go into Committee on the Indian Budget was an opportunity to bring any Indian subject to the notice of the House, under cover of an amendment to the motion. The redress of grievances precedes supply, the old constitutional maxim is, and though Committee on the Indian Budget is not Committee of Supply, the principle is sufficiently applicable. But in 1888 the standing order was so amended that except in the case of Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, or to receive an address from the Crown, the Speaker now leaves the chair on the order for Committee being called, without question put—in other words the opportunity that existed in former days of moving an amendment upon any imaginable subject connected with India was thenceforward refused. The consequence has been that members who wished to call attention to Indian grievances have had to take their chance of securing a night, which means that many an eloquent speech has passed unspoken, and many a burning grievance has had to sputter itself out in another and a less dignified arena than that of Westminster. Still, Mr. Bradlaugh managed to bring on his Cashmere debate last year, and Mr. Buchanan, on the night on which Sir William Plowden brought his motion forward, was able to engage the House for probably more than three hours in an entirely unnecessary debate on the Presidential Army system. We do not regard the motion for the House to go into Committee on the Budget as the best opportunity for raising a discussion on Indian questions other than financial. But we must take the House of Commons as the degeneration of the past ten years has made it, and though the fortuitous calamities which have come over one part of the House have made it easier for the remainder to stick to business, it is still true that the Budget might give the only certain opportunity for bringing Indian questions forward. The strictly limited nature of the blessing which Government, in according to Sir William Plowden's motion, have conferred upon us must, however, be recognized. It is more than possible that eager Indophile members may succeed in appropriating to things in general time that is needed to do justice to the Budget itself. A single night is certainly not too long to devote to Indian finance, not even if the prattlers who obviously know nothing about it can be induced to keep silent. We hope therefore that the liberty of discussion which has been given by the amendment of the standing order will not be abused. Mr. Conybeare may have his heart on getting a troopship next year in order to bring out to India as many Members of Parliament as desire to obtain what he calls "practical information about India." But we must ask him not to waste the next Budget night by pressing that very original idea upon the notice of the House. The value of the concession made by Government in this matter will thus depend upon the discretion and good sense with which it is made use of, and the right way to use it will certainly not be to regard the Budget night as the occasion to which every grievance, financial or otherwise, should be deferred. Members who have Indian questions to bring forward ought still to place them on the paper as early as they can, and only in the last resort to use their right to discuss them as an amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Indian Financial Statement.

THE report of Major-General Rocke, the Inspector-General of Recruiting, was issued the day before the mail left. From this it appears that although the numerical strength of the Army has been maintained, the new men are deficient in bone and muscle. The scientific corps have received men pre-eminently suitable for their work, but in all other branches of the service the success is declared to have been of a qualified kind. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the minimum height of recruits was lowered in the case of growing lads between eighteen and nineteen years of age. But even with this very wise relaxation, the guards, cavalry, and garrison artillery which require robust and well-developed men, experience a dearth of suitable recruits. Artillery officers especially complain that their gunners are too short as well as too fragile. The inference from the results of the year, which are drawn both by the Inspector-General and various of our contemporaries at home, is that the pay of the private soldier must be increased, and that this is the only resource which is left to the authorities. General Rocke, in concluding his report, points out that the pay and its equivalent of the soldier was adjusted in by-gone days, when every man served on until entitled to a pension, and that, while a vast improvement in the average rate of wages for unskilled labour has in the meantime been secured to the working classes, the pay of a private soldier, except in the grant of deferred pay, has undergone no material alteration. We think we have had this before. It is true enough, but considerations of pay, we imagine, do not greatly influence a youth about to enlist. There is not usually much preliminary consideration. The man who enlists has not, as a rule, the option of soldiering or another job. It will be found that he is either out of work or considers joining the service the less formidable horn of a present dilemma. The private soldier would, of course, be glad to receive more money, but he will admit that he is well off, and will boast that he is better housed, fed, clothed, and paid than the majority of working men. All his necessities are provided for him, and over and above this he has ample pocket-money for his small luxuries. It will be a long time before he will ask for a higher rate of pay. The Woolwich correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks he sees a way out of the difficulty so far as the Artillery is concerned by adding a few more buttons and a little extra lace to the tunic. And this seems almost as likely to produce the desired effect as the more costly remedy suggested by the Inspector-General. The tall, broad-shouldered labourer gets no more pay in every-day life than the stunted undergrown man. The results of the year's recruiting seem to tell of the gradual physical decline of the working man, and the way to get bigger men in the Army may possibly be to let physical drills form a compulsory subject in the Board school curriculum. An increase of pay would doubtless produce a greater area of selection, but not, we think, to such a degree as would make the game worth the candle. The more satisfactory way seems that which we have indicated.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of those retiring on 31st March, 1891, resulted in the election of the Hon'ble L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co.

THE s.s. Assam, with the incoming English Mails, is expected to arrive here at daylight on Monday next.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February, 1889, are Rs. 11,31,33,000; 1890, Rs. 13,48,64,000; and 1891, Rs. 16,18,07,000.

THE Postmaster-General has assured the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* that there is not the slightest prospect of the scheme of universal penny postage being adopted. The right hon. gentleman states that the 2½d. post to the colonies only just pays itself, exclusive of the mail packet subsidies, which are so much loss. If the penny colonial post were granted, it would not only involve a considerable present sacrifice, but there would also be the certainty of a largely increasing loss as the bulk of the mails increased.

AWAY with the cocked hat and plumes! In the opinion of Major James, of the Sixteenth Lancers, as expressed in his lecture before the Aldershot Military Society, this cherished emblem of the highest military authority ought at once to disappear from our dress regulations. From the point of view of the picturesque there is reason, no doubt, for regret. What would the well-known picture of the great Duke "meeting Prince Blucher after the battle of Waterloo" be without the raising of the British Commander-in-Chief's regulation head-dress? though Prince Blucher, it is true, appears to be getting on very well without anything of the sort. All this, however, was before the days of portable arms of precision carrying two thousand yards. In brief, the cocked hat and feathers is, as Major James says, "a needless conspicuous dress"; and that is quite enough.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NATIONAL DEFENCE SCHEME.

LONDON, MARCH 10 NOON.

General Edwards has read a paper at the Colonial Institute, in which he urged Parliament to maintain the strength of our Navy so as to enable Great Britain to take the offensive in time of war. He also advocated the holding of an Imperial Convention to consider a plan of defence for the Empire.

Lord Brassey and several Generals, who were present, supported the speaker.

(The above has been delayed owing to an interruption on the cable.)

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Parramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at 3 p.m.

GENERAL ROBERTS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta on the 20th instant on a tour, visiting Bombay first and afterwards the North-West frontier.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Black Mountain expeditionary force state that Hindu Baniahs are coming into camp from villages beyond the border.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Surgeon-General Rudd, A.M.S., Allahabad, goes to Meerut shortly in place of Surgeon-General Collis, whose term of the Indian service expires. The former's successor is not yet known.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE THOMASON COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on Easter Monday, will be presided over by Sir Auckland Colvin.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

The fete held in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Rink in Calcutta last Monday was a great success. Rs. 5,600 is expected to have been realised.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Government of India has abandoned the scheme for cutting down the administrative appointments in the medical service, and sent a despatch to the Secretary of State to that purpose.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir Alfred Croft is re-appointed member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

There has been another accident at the Kidderpore Docks. The tide last night forced down the dam in front of the sixty feet lock, and the tidal basin is now full. Very little actual damage has been done to the dock itself. The dam in the ordinary course would have been cut away in a few weeks. Fortunately the accident occurred during the night when the hundreds of coolies employed on the works were away, and was just as well that the members of the dock committee, now sitting here, visited the docks yesterday, otherwise they would not have been able to see the works dry.

DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.

Mr. Watkins, one of the oldest solicitors in Calcutta, died yesterday.

A NEW 24TH REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to raise a new 24th Regiment at once, and Colonel M. H. Nicholson, Commanding the 30th Regiment, has been selected to undertake the recruiting in the neighbourhood of Loralai and Lower Zhob. No definite orders have yet been received regarding the 26th Bombay Infantry.

THE HARE-HANNAY ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Sherlock Hare was brought before the magistrate again to-day, when Dr. Pedley deposed that he had been Mr. Hare's medical attendant for some years, and the accused was subject to fits of melancholia, one of which was now on him in witness's opinion. A remand was granted for ten days. Mr. Hare to be kept under medical observation.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PEN, MARCH 11.

At a crowded meeting, held at Pen, District Kolaba, under the presidency of Anantshastri Gulsundekar, it was resolved to send petitions against the Age Bill and the increased salt duty to the Indian Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha and Kangra left there this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 5-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96¼ ex.

3 per cent. French Rentes 95½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75

4½ per cent. „ 77

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 108⅛ ex.

Bar Silver 45 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·2

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

6 a.m... ... ... 72·4

10 a.m... ... ... 79·4

2 p.m... ... ... 81·4

4 p.m... ... ... 81·1

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

EVERYBODY knows—or ought to know—the pleasantly apocryphal story related by Lord Macaulay of the Italian life-convict who was offered a remission if he would undertake to read Guicciardini's History from end to end. But he had scarcely grappled with the War of Pisa before, in sheer despair, he threw up the intolerable task, and went back to the galleys rejoicing. Now I can conceive from recent and sad experience a *corvee* even more grievous than that of wading through the drouthy pages of Guicciardini. You have made, let us say, a sufficiently uncomfortable railway journey from Florence—it was snowing merrily the morning when we left—to Pisa. You were kept a full hour shivering on the railway platform at the City of the Leaning Tower, because the train from Rome was late. Consequently you did not reach Genoa until an hour after the train for Ventimiglia and the Riviera had started. In American parlance you "failed to make connections," and had "to lay over."

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Well, your luggage was booked through, and you were fain to pass the night at Isobta's hotel, conscious that you were an object of suspicion to the urbane manager, because you had no other *impedimenta* than a hand-bag, into which, when you opened it, you found that you contrived to put precisely the wrong things. You were called at 5-30 the next morning, hastily swallowed some coffee and bread, which you were not hungry enough to enjoy; starved all the way through Savona, San Remo, and Bordighera, caught the carache and lost a pot-hat and your temper in the draughty custom-house at Ventimiglia; and when at last, about noon, you reached the pretty and cosy Hotel International at Mentone, the porter handed you a portly sheaf of English newspapers, and you were forthwith confronted with a copy of *The Times*, and condemned to wade through four mortal columns and a quarter of close print, all about the federal convention which is to be held at Sydney, N.S.W., on March 2 next, to frame a constitution for the Dominion of Australia.

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Morally condemned, of course. There was no physical obligation to undertake a labour which would probably have disheartened a criminal who gave up Guicciardini. The question of Australian Federation is really a tangible, palpable, and to some extent a practicable one, in which persons of observant minds who have travelled extensively in our magnificent antipodean dependencies may justifiably take very keen interest. Still, you will grant, I am convinced, that it was "hard lines"—a locution made classical by Lord Randolph Churchill in his Budget speech when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer—to have to drudge through those four and a quarter columns, when the bright sunshine and the unflecked sky, the blue Mediterranean, the waving palms, the cactu, the olives and the prickly-pear, the orange and lemon groves all seemed to be whispering to you "Shut up the *Times*. Bother Australian Federation. Come and be lazy. Come and eat lotuses. Hire a mule and go for a mountain ride. Borrow a mandolin and play a seranade—if you can. Anything but colonial politics on the Riviera, and especially at mild and merry Mentone."

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But I *must* say this much. All kinds of things may happen if I miss the present opportunity for expressing a humble opinion on a most important subject. There may be a cyclone to-morrow, or an earthquake, or I may be tempted to run over to Monte Carlo and back thirty-six at roulette. So I will just say this—that the heads of the scheme to be propounded by Sir Henry Parkes are all simple and direct, and that there really appears to be much that is feasible which makes provision for one general post-office, one federal custom-house, one federal banking and currency system, one federal department for the regulation of marriage and divorce, fisheries, beacons and buoys, quarantine, census, and statistics.

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Obviously a federal defence system forms part of this grandiose plan; and as obviously it cannot have escaped the attention of the shrewd Australian public men who will attend the Convention that a federal army and navy might comprise gallant tars who would insist upon the right of belonging to an Australian men o' warsmen's union; and that none of the Australian soldiers would decline to serve under the colours for less than forty shillings a week pay. But these are matters of detail, which could be as easily settled as that other little question of Free Trade *versus* Protection. The Australian colonies ought to have Federation; and I sincerely wish they may get it.

***

I wonder what my friend Mr. Edmund Yates thinks of the coming transformation of the famous symposium in Covent Garden, once known as "Evans's Supper Rooms," into a "National Sporting Club," including the fitting up of the old concert-room as a huge gymnasium, in which boxing, concerts, and smoking sing-songs are to be held. This, I take it, from a paragraph going the rounds of the Continental journals published abroad is to be the fate of the old mansion erst built for Admiral Russell, who won the battle of La Hogue at a time when Covent Garden and Lincoln's Inn Fields were as full of aristocratic residences as Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares are now.

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Many have been the mutabilities of "Evans's" even since the present writer had occasion to describe it in a book called "Twice Round the Clock," when the place was under the cheery sway of "Paddy Green," more than thirty years ago. Mr. Yates will remember when he was a member of the famous but short-lived Falstaff Club, which, after the expenditure of some twenty thousand pounds, was "inaugurated" by the Duke of Edinburgh at one of the smartest of smart *soirees*, but shortly afterwards came to grief. Then from the ashes of the Falstaff arose the "New" Club, which, for awhile, was really "smart," but soon drifted into "the portion of weeds and outworn faces."

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The attempt to revive the old name of "Evans's" not having been triumphantly successful, we shall now have an opportunity of seeing what the promoters of "The National Sporting Club" will be able to effect. I do not, by any means, feel inclined to cry "*Proh, pudor!*" at the idea of boxing matches and smoking sing-songs at this historic corner of the Piazzas. The genius of the locality has always been partial to smoking, singing, and fisticuffs. If you will glance at Hogarth's engraving of "Morning" you will see, in a kind of booth labelled "Tom King's Coffee House,' under the very eaves of the barn-like church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, a jovial crew of rakes and bullies drinking, brawling, and fighting; and they have been, evidently, at that pleasant diversion all night. Boxing contests and smoking concerts—after a sort—are very old-fashioned things.

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With sincere gratification do I read the following advertisement in a London daily:—"Food and Feeding. By Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. Sixth edition, enlarged *with an appendix*." But surely the last word must be a misprint. Should it not be "*with an appetite!*" You see that the appetites of Sir Henry's multitudinous readers have grown with what they have fed on, under his advice. They have become "enlarged." So has the book. And it is to be hoped that their appetites will grow heartier, as every successive edition of a really admirable little book, full of sound sense and witty wisdom, appears.

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You are aware that I always speak with bated breath on things gastronomical, since it has pleased some of my enemies to insinuate that I can only write about eating and drinking, but here is a tiny little culinary note, the insertion of which may be excusable. I read that a clergyman in Pennsylvania having been cast in heavy damages in an action for breach of promise, and, being unable to pay the fine, has been sent to prison. There, in addition to editing a weekly newspaper, he is converting all the prisoners; and the officials declare that he has turned the penitentiary into a paradise.

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What is there of culinary suggestiveness in the above, you may ask? Well, only this much in the way of reminiscence. The Pennylvanian parson who converted, or professed to convert, the prisoners is probaly familiar enough with his "Vicar of Wakefield;" but has he ever read, I wonder, a magazine story called "The Happy Gaol," written, unless I am mistaken, by the late Henry J. Byron, in which a prison full of the most ruffianly, mutinous scoundrels that it is possible to imagine, is transformed into a paradise, not by a clergyman, but by a cook, who, with nothing but the prison rations to operate on, produces such exquisite dishes that the gaol birds became dutiful, docile, and virtuous? The cook, who has pretended to be deaf and dumb, turns out to be a famous French *chef* in the service of a noble lord, and who, during his employer's absence abroad, has obtained a situation in one of her Majesty's prisons, merely *pour se distraire*!

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Of the promotion of new clubs there is no end. Just before I fled my native land—in consequence of the snow and the fog—there was a talk of an Authors' Club, the idea of which was "bossed" by the irrepressibly beneficent Mr. Walter Besant. Then I heard of the contemplated establishment of a London American club, the scheme of which seemed to comprise unlimited cocktails, whiskey skins, corpse revivers, pork and beans, soft-shell crabs, terrapin, gumbo soup, buckwheat cakes, bowie knives, poker, euchre, "expectorations," and "birdofreedomsaurin" all over the place. And now another new *cenacle* is coming to the front. What are we to think of the Cambridge Ladies' Family Club?

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The ostensible purpose of the club is that the members are to dine at each others houses in rotation; but the inner geist of the association is the discussion of subjects affecting educational and social reforms. Much amendment is needed in both departments. While the Cambridge ladies were about it they might devise some means for persuading servant girls not to read penny dreadfuls and not to have themselves addressed as "Miss" on the envelopes of their letters; and, as a social reform, could a better one be advocated than the banishment from the table of the potato? That abominable tuber, in its plain boiled form, at least, has been the ruin of English cookery, and the source of half the woes of Ireland.

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Gentlemen are not to be eligible as members of the club. A capital proviso, to my mind, since it will give the ladies the long wished for opportunity of paying for their own dinners. Only I hope that no male monster will presume to hint that ladies dinners, from which husbands are rigorously excluded, are no novelty, and that, in the days before euphemistic slang came into vogue, such symposia used to be called "Tobby Parties."

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All people who are sincerely desirous of seeing the condition of the poor improved all over the world will rejoice to hear that an American heiress, Miss Kate Drexel, has taken the veil; that as a member of a new religious order she will be known as Sister Catherine, and that she intends to devote her fortune of about 8,000,000 dollars to religious work. Now, a large proportion of these eight millions of dollars will, without doubt, be spent in sheltering the houseless, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked. Still, by the term "the poor," I do not exclusively mean paupers or cripples. Among the veriest poor I would include the painters of devotional subjects.

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I have been wandering up and down Italy for seven weeks, and my eyes are not yet weary of gazing on those pictorial glories of Renaissance pictorial art which Mr. Ruskin hates so heartily. I would sooner see a church painted with frescoes even by Luca fa Presto or Carlo Dolci than not painted at all, and my contention is that the Gothic revival in church architecture, with its lavish wealth in carving, brass-work, stained glass, mosaic and encaustic tiles, has killed what may be termed "respectable" religious art in oil colour. Painters cannot be all Reynoldses or Gainsboroughs. In every age there must be artists of the calibre of Benjamin West, Northcote, Opie, Westall, and Fuseli, and there must be plenty of such "respectable" religious painters both in the States and in England who scarcely ever get a commission nowadays. Let Sister Catherin think of those deserving folk when she wishes to make a new Roman Catholic church look comely. I am perfectly aware that the "respectables" are only second-rate painters, and it is precisely for that reason that I plead their cause. I am a second-rate person myself.

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The immortal Nelson has not been fortunate in his statues. The Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, with Railton's ridiculously too-tall Corinthian pillar on which, according to the Greenwich pensioner, "the landlubbers mast-headed the admiral," has been a butt for not unmerited sarcasm for nearly half a century; but nobody thinks of pulling down the monument in Trafalgar Square. Such a fate, however, seems to await the effigy of the victor of Trafalgar at Dublin. By a majority of fourteen, in a House of 284 members, the Commons have actually accorded a second reading to a Bill authorising the removal of the Nelson column in Sackville Street—I mean O'Connell Street—Dublin, from its present position near Henry Street, to a site near Britain Street.

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In the course of the debate, Mr. T. Healy remarked incidentally that a public monument in a public street was a public nuisance. The assertion reminds one of the retort courteous of the Milanese lady to Napoleon when, with his customary rudeness, he told her that all Italians were thieves "*Non tutti Maestà*," she replied, "*Ma buona parte.*" A better, bitterer pun was never made on the name of Bonaparte. Now, Mr. Healy should be reminded that all public monuments in public streets are not public nuisances, but that some of them are. The statue of Frederick the Great, Unter der Linden at Berlin, is no nuisance. Nor are Richard Cœur de Lion in Old Palace Yard; George III. in Cockspur Street; Charles I. and his horse on his eternal trot at Charing Cross nuisances. The Duke of York, "turning his back on his creditors" at the bottom of Waterloo Place is ugly enough, but is not noxious to anybody; and the members of the Primrose League would certainly protest against the removal of Lord Beaconsfield from Parliament Square.

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Mr. William M'Kinley orating at Toledo, Ohio, on the shining merits of his own tariff, has once more convinced a pensive public of the fallaciousness of statistics when artfully cooked for party purposes. The author of the law for making existence in the United States costlier than ever, committed himself to the amazing statement that there were at least 430,00 ,0,0 people in favour of protection; while against it there were only 38,000,000 of Britons. I leave it to the Cobden Club to dissect Mr. M'Kinley's remarkable figures.

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And that "orty party," the Autocrat, the Tesar of All the Russias, has absolutely administered the snub direct to the Lord Mayor of London. The Emperor has not only declined to receive the Guildhall memorial in favour of the Jews in Russia, but has rudely sent back, through the Russian Ambassador and our Foreign Office, the truly polite letter addressed to his Majesty by the chief magistrate of the City. This, I know, is now ancient history to my readers; still I may be permitted to say a word or two about it. The Right Honourable Joseph Savory may console himself, for the Tsar, or at least one of his officials, has gone so far as to snub the Prophet Mahomet.

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That is so, ma'am. Mufti Mahomed Ran Sultanow—a large order in the way of names—the religious head of Islam in Orenburg, has arrived at St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor against the proceedings of the Censor who has been expunging whole chapters from a new edition of the Koran as ruthlessly as though they were objectionable paragraphs in foreign newspapers. Mufti Mahomed Ran Sultanow had better take care what he is about. The Lord Mayor has escaped with a snub; but if the petitioning Mufti does not mind his p's and q's, he may find himself ere long at the bottom of a Siberian mine chained to a dead Pole, as was that Yankee skipper who was caught seal poaching by the "Moscovs," and has been horrifying the Bostonians lately with the story of his sufferings.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

A DEPUTATION from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, accompanied by several members of Parliament, will have an interview with Lord Cross shortly in regard to the question of Indian factory legislation.

A PROPOSAL for the creation of a Baptist Theological College either at Oxford or Cambridge is being mooted. Mr. Spurgeon's general health is again causing no little anxiety amongst his friends.

MR. TATA'S STUDENTS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal of Mr. J. N. Tata to devote a sum of five lakhs of rupees to the advancement of the Parsee community must necessarily be an object of lively interest to a large number of your readers. Will you therefore kindly permit me to make the following observations in connection with the same?

I have not seen the formal programme, but the way in which it is proposed to accomplish the donor's laudable object is, I believe, in outline thus. A certain number of selected Parsee youths who may wish to become barristers, doctors, or civil engineers are to be sent up every year to England and maintained there out of the interest of this sum, till they finish their education.

Mr. Tata's object is evidently to further the advancement of the community. We shall therefore see whether the scheme put forward is likely to do so. In all the learned professions of this country, the Parsees are well represented and not less in that of a barrister. But the ambition of a barrister does not end with his taking the oaths and hiring a chamber. He has to establish a good practice, and unfortunately, this is the very point most difficult to gain. One cannot help feeling pity for the host of smart young men who crowd our local bar and remain from year's end to year's end, waiting for briefs that never come. To prove that in saying as I do, I am not drawing upon my imagination. I shall only ask, how many out of the three and twenty Parsees whose names appear on the list of local barristers, are in good practice, or for the matter of that in any practice at all, good, bad, or indifferent? Surely the number is much less than the digits of one hand can suffice for.

If such is the case (and that it is so no one will deny), is any one justified in aggravating the evil, albeit he does so with the best of motives? All that I have said above applies, though in a lesser degree, to the calling of a doctor or that of civil engineer. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the reason why Parsees are growing poorer day by day, is that they have left off trade, and that they are looking solely to what are termed the genteel professions for their maintenance in life. Now let me not be misunderstood. I am not one of those who are opposed to higher education, and who lay every misfortune at its door. I appreciate at their full value the advantages we have derived from higher education. What I mean is this, that the Parsees, among others, are pursuing education not for its own sake, but merely as a means of support. I am firmly convinced that the poverty of the Parsees has arisen solely out of their neglect of commerce. Fifty years ago, the whole trade of Bombay was in their hands, the greater part of land in Bombay was theirs, and in fact they were the founders of the greatness of this city. At the present day their trade has been snatched from their hands by the wily Bhatia and the industrious Khoja, very few of them remain possessed of landed property and the greater part of them, once so rich and powerful, are now in the background.

Such being the case, it goes without saying that Mr. Tata's present scheme is doomed to failure. I do not mean to say that we shall not have gentlemen learned in the law, or in medicine, or in architecture. We shall have enough of knights of the blue bag, and of the pestle and mortar, and those of the trowel and plumo-line—enough, one may say, and to spare. What I mean is that the scheme will not be productive of the result it is intended to have—it will not further materially the interests of the community.

The only way (if there be any) to stop this downward progress of the community is to encourage it to take to trade more than it is doing. The upper ten among the Parsees are solely composed of men who have themselves risen, or are descended from those who have risen, from the ranks of trade. Mr. Tata himself is a brilliant instance. Success in trade is not so difficult as it is in other professions. And this applies with double force in the case of Parsees, who are, I am convinced, eminently a commercial race.

Therefore the way in which I would propose that the fund should be dealt with is that the interest of the sum be entirely or mainly utilized—

1. In binding selected men from the community apprentices to some trade and afterwards setting them up in it with a small capital.

2. In teaching them technical arts and manufactures, such as dyeing stuffs, tanning hides, blowing glass, and other arts, like those taught at the London Polytechnic School; and

3. In giving them such instruction as would make them mill-wrights, practical chemists, and generally as would enable them to start new industries, and to utilise and develope the material resources of the country.

If it is necessary (as it seems to be in the last two cases) for any or each of these purposes, to send them to Europe, by all means let them be sent. Another point in favour of this scheme is that three or more persons can easily be set up in trade with as much money as would be required in becoming a barrister.

There is also another proposal I wish to make in this connection, and which is sure to widen the scope of the utility of the fund in a great measure. The sums to be thus given should be given coupled with the condition that they should be returned after a certain number of years, either wholly or in part, and with or without a very small interest, as in each individual case may seem best, of course barring accidents and failures. Persons who would take advantage of this fund would only be too glad to gratefully accept this condition. If this course be followed, the interest will be added to the principal and the fund will grow apace. Thus there is no limit that I can see to the gradual but steady increase in the usefulness of the fund to the communtiy.

I shall only mention one thing more. The amount of good that trade does to a country, the number of people it employs and feeds the great want of commercial enterprise in this country, the equal likelihood of this scheme supplying that want, the development of the dormant material resources of a country, technical skill leads to the prosperity and wealth that ever follow in the train of commerce—all these things are too apparent to need mention. However, reiteration is, I fear, the only way to prevent facts being lost sight of.

If there is one thing in Mr. Tata's philanthropy I admire more than anything else, it is this, that his charity always begins where it ought to—at home. But when I see that in the present case, instead of doing good to the community it will tend to make that community diverge from a path from which by a strange fatality it is diverging every day, I am compelled reluctantly to raise my feeble voice against it. It has been a cherished hope of mine that some gentlemen should come out with sufficient funds to start such a scheme as the one here laid down barely. And now that Mr. Tata has come forward with this munificent gift, I sincerely wish that the hope may be realised by a proper direction of the gift.

Of course what I have said is intended merely as an outline, and I only trust that in it may be found the germs of a workable scheme likely to do great good to the country and much more to the Parsee community.

—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 11. R. P.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at two o'clock on Tuesday evening, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay early on Monday morning. The Assam, which communicated with Parramatta at Aden, brought the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr. Goodwin.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. A. H. Wood.

For Bombay.—From London: Rev. H. E. Barnell, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss McDonald, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Miss Jessie Parker, Mr. A. Anderson, Lieut. Whiffin, Mr. R. Lyons, Mrs. Gill and two children, Mrs. Hartley and child, Miss Abell, Dr. H. S. Barkworth, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Milne, Capt W. J. Nantes.

From Brindisi: Mrs F. Porter, Miss V. Porter, Major A. C. Talbot, Mr. E. W. Goddard, Mr. S. Andrews, Mr. C. Fitch, Mr. M. Cartwright, Mr. W. C. Jackson, and Capt. E. W. Dun.

MISS ROMOLA TYNTE.

As the doors will be kept strictly closed to-night at Miss Romola Tynte's Recital until the conclusion of each item of the programme we are requested to ask the audience to take their seats punctually so as to save them the inconvenience of being kept waiting in the passages.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on the 20th ult. Mr. Justice Cave delivered judgment in the case re Hearson (Habeas Corpus), reported on page 20, Mr Justice Cave said the Court had come to the conclusion that the Pembroke was a ship having her Majesty's Commission. They were of opinion, however, that Mr. Hearson was not at the time borne on the books of a ship in commission, that the writ of habeas corpus must go, and ordered that Mr. Hearson should be at once discharged.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THESE annual sports commenced yesterday afternoon at Colaba, in the presence of a large gathering of people. Two events were unavoidably postponed, viz., The Man Wheel Barrow Race and the Mounting and Dismounting Competition. The others passed off successfully. Intense amusement was created by the Lascar Race. The competitors, about twelve in number, started off in grand style, but got feafully perplexed and mixed up in their passage through a tent tightly stretched on the ground, but some of them, especially the winner, Fazalloo, displayed remarkable agility in clearing the obstacles. In the Tug-of-War Competition the first pull was between a detachment of the 22nd Western Battery and the 3rd Southern. The former styled "The Little Men" lay hard on their rope and made a stubborn resistance, but though they had the advantage of pulling downhill, they were compelled to give way to the superior weight and strength of their adversaries. The second contest saw a detachment of the 2nd Western Battery pitted against XI. Southern. The former team did not appear in the best of condition after their tedious journey from Quetta. They made a bold stand, and the pull lasted nearly five minutes, when they were tugged over the line. In the Veterans', usually styled the "Old Soldiers," Race Trumpeter Sergeant Guynam led from the start, keeping the advantage which priority in service gave him. Exciting and near finishes were seen in the Hurdle Race. These amusements which are annually provided are a pleasant change to the heavy drill on big guns, and the men will no doubt admit that the executive deserve their best thanks. Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., was referee, and took a lively interest in the engagements, while Capt. W. D. Burrard, R.A., officiated as starter and dropped his flag to excellent "send-offs." The following are the results:—

I—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL—Prizes Rs. 6, 3,& 1-8.
- Bomdr Asbury, III Southern Battery 1
- Tptr Hartley, III Southern Battery 2
- Gnr Langton, XI Southern Battery 3

II—LONG JUMP—Prizes, Rs. 6, 3 and 1-8.
- Gnr Hanley, XXII Western Battery ... 1 (15ft 9in)
- Gnr Meara do ... 2
- Gnr Putt do ... 3

III—HIGH JUMP—Prizes, Rs. 6, 3, and 1-8.
- Gnr White 1 (4ft 8½in)
- Tptr Hartley 2
- Gnr Walshe 3

IV—LASCAR RACE—Prizes, Rs. 3, 2, and 1-8.
- Fuzalloo 1
- Sirpatti 2
- Ramlal 3

V—100 YARDS FLAT RACE—(Preliminary.)
- First heat: Gnr Walker 1
- Gnr Putt 2
- Gnr Walshe 3
- Second heat: Gnr Webb 1
- Gnr Meara 2
- Tptr Hartley 3

VI—TUG-OF-WAR—(Preliminary.)
- III Southern pulled XXII Western,
- XI Southern pulled II Western.

VII—PUTTING THE SHOT—(no follow)—Prizes Rs. 6, 3, and 1-8.
- Gnr Spelman, III Southern ..... 1 (26 ft 3 in)
- Sergt-Tptr Guynam 2
- Tptr Giltinan 3

VIII—SACK RACE—(100 yds run a post.)
- Gnr Walshe, III Southern 1
- Gnr Spelman, III Southern 2

IX—VETERANS' RACE—100 yds. One yard start allowed for each year's service over ten years. Prizes Rs. 8, 4 and 2.
- Sergt-Tptr Guynam 1
- Gnr White 2
- Gnr Eaton 3

X—HURDLE RACE—120 yds over 8 flights. (Preliminary.)

Semi-Final Heats:—First Heat—Gnr Putt ..... 1, Gnr Meara ..... 2; Second Heat—Gnr Webb ..... 1, Gnr Hanley 2

The sports will be resumed to-day at 3 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. G. CURTIS, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, remains at home on extended leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLUNDELL-HOLLINSHEAD-BLUNDELL has been appointed to command a 1st Class District in India, vice Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., who is about to retire.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain H. Gore-Browne, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant G. W. G. Lindesay, Bedfordshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Ionides, East Surrey Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Royal West Surrey Regiment. To 4th Battalion.—Lieutenant C. R. Staveley, Rifle Brigade.

COLONEL T. R. A., Tabuteau, Commandant of the Bangalore Volunteers, was on Saturday thrown from his horse on the polo ground while the Volunteers were going through their military exercises. He sustained no serious injury, beyond being shaken, though if it had not been for his helmet, which broke the force of a kick from his horse, serious injury might have resulted.

COLONEL C. P. WHITCOMBE, the Colonel of the Southern Maharatta Railway Volunteers, has compiled a useful little pamphlet for the use of the Corps under his command containing instructions for the defence of Government and Southern Maharatta Railway properties at Hubli, where the larger portion of the Regiment is located, in case of a disturbance in the town. The pamphlet contains also "Short notes on hasty defences," and has been issued to every member of the Corps. Colonel Whitcombe's example might well be followed by other Commandants.

MR. LESLIE ROGERS, Captain, Commandant of the Dehra Mounted Rifles, an enthusiastic Volunteer, has been permitted to accompany the Black Mountain Expedition, and joins it immediately as an attache on the General's Staff. A few weeks' experience of actual work in the field must be worth a lifetime of parades for a man who has the command of a Volunteer Corps, and it is only to be regretted that more cannot do as Mr. Rogers. Hitherto, however, the Government has shown no disposition to encourage the presence of the amateur on field service. But is it fair to the Volunteer Officer always to regard him as such?

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AN ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland, presiding, there being also present:—Col. Merewether, R. E., Capt. Walshe, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisondas Narotamdas, M. B. Bharbhaya, and K. N. Kabraji.

BUDGET ANTICIPATIONS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation No. 12818, dated 5th instant, as under:—"That, in reference to the statement submitted to the Corporation by the Standing Committee, with their Budget for 1891-92, regarding the 'almost certain' necessity that would arise 'to raise the general tax by 1¼ per cent. at least, and to increase the Town Duty on grain to its maximum of six annas, at the time of framing the next Budget, that Committee be requested to furnish the Corporation with any revision of that statement, which they may consider necessary, in view of the statement verbally made to the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner on Monday last on the same subject."

Dr. Cowasjee considered that the matter should be submitted to the Commissioner for report.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the statement referred to in the resolution was the statement made by the Standing Committee and not by himself. The whole of the circumstances, under which the statement was made, had already been given and fully reported in the press.

Colonel Merewether said that the Committee was asked by the Corporation to furnish them with any revision of the statement verbally made by the Commissioner. He did not consider that any explanation in the matter was necessary, because it had already been given.

Mr. Carroll considered that the Committee and not the Commissioner should give the necessary explanation.

The further consideration of the matter was postponed for a week.

There was no other business of interest.

THE *Strand Magazine* for February—an excellent number and a great improvement on the first—has already gone into a second edition. The first edition consisted of 200,000 copies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir's exactions are still depopulating his country. A company of emigrants from Basaul and other places, numbering some sixty families, arrived the other day in the Khyber district, having been unable to pay the Amir's revenue demands.

THE census returns for the North-West Provinces and Oudh are now nearly complete. All the Oudh districts show a large increase, and so do the densely populated districts, such as Gorakhpore, in the North-West Provinces. The districts of Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Jalaun and Etah, which have been depressed of late years, have fallen back. The evidence of increased colonisation on the Dun is seen in a rise of 16 per cent. in the population, and the hill districts generally show a very large advance.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR has appointed Rao Saheb, B. A. Gupte Curator, Government Central Book Depot, and former Superintendent Bombay Secretariat, his Huzur's Secretary to investigate into the petitions and complaints received against the decisions and actions of the Judicial Police, Jail, and Municipal Departments. Lala Bishveshwar Nath, Accountant, P. W. D., Ajmere, has been selected for the post of the Accountant-General and has been directed to introduce all the forms and returns adopted by the Imperial Government. Rao Saheb Nago Bhikajee, a retired Head Accountant of the British Territory, has been invested with the Assistant Managership of the Khasji Department, or the private estate of the family.

DURING the eight months of the financial year ending November last there was a falling off in our inland frontier exports of fifteen lakhs, and an increase in the imports of four lakhs,—that is, as compared with the same period of the previous year. As compared with 1888, the deficiency in exports is of about the same amount, while the imports show a falling off of no less than forty lakhs. The year 1888 was evidently one of exceptional prosperity. The Sikkim and Tibet trade has fallen away in a marked manner, but may be expected to recover under the arrangement which is now being completed. Siam and the Shan States stand well on the right side of the account.

AN important modification is introduced into the Factory Bill by the Committee's recommendation that a factory be defined as a place where fifty persons are employed. Under the 1881 Act the number was twenty. On the other hand, as Mr. Nugent points out, the modified Bill differs very widely from the original one, and in some respects goes beyond any recommendation of the Factory Commission. Mr. Nugent thinks that the various Local Governments, and commercial and manufacturing bodies, should be allowed a full opportunity of expressing their views regarding the new and important provisions.

REAR-ADMIRAL COLOMB, in a letter to the *Times* on Wednesday the 11th ultimo, deals very pointedly and lucidly with a matter which must soon engage the attention of the House of Commons,—the relative proportion of the cost of the Army and the Navy. Some of his figures we reproduce, but the whole letter is well worth careful attention:—

"The cost of the Navy now per head of the population is only what it was in 1868—namely, 7s. 1d. As a per-centage on revenue it is 15·3; in 1868 it was 15·0. As a per-centage, or insurance of the foreign commerce it protects, it is only 1·8 per cent.; it was 2·6 per cent. in 1868, and 6·0 per cent. in 1828. On page 620 of 'Whitaker's Almanack,' is given, under the authority of Mr. H. N. Dering, Secretary of Embassy at Rome, the 'Revenue and Expenditure of the Seven Great European Powers.' Mr. Dering calculates that, in the five years ending in 1888, Great Britain spent on her Navy only £1,788,463, or 2·9 per cent., more than France did. While I venture to think that, with such figures as these before us, we must have got altogether into a wrong groove with regard to the status of our Navy, what am I to say when I observe this same authority telling us that, while we spent in five years £63,989,468 on our Navy, we spent £99,382,654 on our Army? How comes it that England and France act on such different lines? France, knowing on what her existence depends, enforces a rigid conscription on her citizens, and spends 168 millions besides on her Army in five years, while spending another 62 millions on her Navy. England, professing to know on what her existence depends, alters France's rule, and spends 99 millions on her Army as the less vital service, and only 64 millions on the more vital."

LADY DORMER held her first reception at Shedden Hall, Ootacamund, on Friday afternoon. It was numerously attended. Some of the visitors resorted to the tennis courts, over which the Misses Dormer presided, while Lady Dormer entertained others in the house.

YESTERDAY, at 10-30 a.m., his Excellency Vice-Admiral Honorable Sir Edward R. Fremantle, K.C. B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, landed at the Apollo Bunder from the Flagship Boadicea. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file with

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This is the fourth, and I may assure you my last, letter on the subject of the Municipal administration of this City. In this letter I wish to confine myself to the one subject of Municipal Rules and their alleged transgression. In my last letter I placed before your readers a few illustrations. They were not intended to supply any omission in the written law. They are instances of the practical application of the written law and they are cases decided *not by the Judges* but *by the legislators themselves*, I mean, the Collector-President and the Municipality; and you will at once admit that legislators must know more certainly than any Judge can know what the law is which they made.

The Municipality of the present day is a growth of that tender plant which Act XXVI., of 1850, brought into being and by the system of a perpetual succession and continuous administration, Municipal laws and rules framed under them, as also the practices consequent upon them, are no less a growth than the body itself. The past history of the institution and of the rules under which its administration has been carried on will therefore most decidedly help an impartial observer in arriving at a correct decision between the two parties to the quarrel. And it is to give such help that I have attempted to write. This is a preface long enough and in this letter I wish to say as little as possible in my own words; wherever possible I would make the legislators speak for themselves. So far as the infraction of rules is concerned, the charges against the Municipality resolve themselves under four heads (1) habitual disregard of rules, (2) improper delegation of powers to the Managing Committee, (3) want of proper check and supervision by the Municipality, and (4) waste of Municipal funds. I shall take these charges seriatim.

I. Habitual Disregard of Rules. The gravamen of this charge consists in the fact that solely on the strength of lump-sum grants entered in the budget and without any further reference to the General Body the Managing Committee proceeded to expend sums on land compensations (*vide* para. 7 of the Collector's letter). In para 8 of his letter No. 5865, dated 9th September, 1890, the Collector says similarly: "In the budget for 1888-89 a lump-sum of Rupees 20,000 is entered for road repairs and this has been considered sufficient authority for the Managing Commitee to select the roads and carry out the works without specific sanction."

There is no difference as to facts. The difference consists in holding that the Managing Committee had such power and the issue for decision is whether the Managing Committee has not power to incur such expenditure and in such manner. My opinion is that the Managing Committee has such power and my reasons for this opinion are as follows:

The power which the Managing Committee enjoys has not *passed* but was gradually *placed* into its hands as admistrative necessities required. After the Municipal Commission of Poona was constituted in 1858 a set of rules was framed by the Commissioners for their guidance. These rules were sanctioned by Government in their resolution No. 1411, dated 6th July, 1860.

Clause 8, of this set was as follows:—the management of all streets.....,is vested in the Municipality and they are empowered to make or repair the roads etc., with such materials as they may think fit.

Clause 9 was that the Municipality when they consider it necessary to do so will regulate the width of streets.

These rules were amended in 1869. In the new rules sanctioned by Government in their resolution No. 686, dated 17th March, 1869, the subject of streets was dealt with in Rule 41 which was as follows:—

"The Managing Committee shall have power and it shall be their duty *as far as they think advisable for the public convenience, and the funds at their disposal* will admit of

(1) to maintain in good order all existing roads, streets, foot-paths and carriage ways.

(2) to regulate the width of existing or proposed roads or streets.

(3) to cause public streets to be lighted, watered and scavengered.

(4) to erect and to maintain public slaughter houses and latrines." This rule was framed in conformity with section 5 clause 7 of the standard rules then circulated by Government and the maintenance of and repair to roads has since then always been looked upon as the duty of the Managing Committee to be performed as to them seemed advisable and with the funds at their disposal.

I have before me Municipal rules of 1860, 1869, 1874 and those that obtain at the present day. I have compared all these and I find that except in the first two sets of rules no mention is made as to whose duty it is to select roads for repairs and to maintain them. No set of rules abrogates or repeals those passed previous to it and it is therefore only natural to presume that such of the rules as have not been rescinded or altered by subsequent ones still remain in force. It is only on this presumption that the action of Official Presidents in sanctioning estimates of road repairs can be upheld. Matters of importance treated in these rules were provided for in the body of the Act of 1873 and those omitted are matters of ordinary routine only. Powers regarding important matters, which were the subject of legislation in 1873, were delegated to the Managing Committee by rules 25 and 26 of the rules passed in 1874. Rule 7 of the rules passed in 1869 provides that all general questions on Municipal matters shall be discussed at general meetings and the powers which the rules of 1874 reserve to the Municipality are matters of general importance only. Thus the maintenance of and repairs to roads, lighting and cleansing them, setting up public latrines, laying of water pipes in the city and matters like these were looked upon as matters of routine and left to the discretion of the Managing Committee to be disposed of according to the unrepealed rules relating to these matters.

It will thus appear that both by rules and by practice reparing roads, lighting of public streets, erection of latrines and such other matters have been left entirely to the discretion of the Managing Committee. I have enquired as to the practice prevailing in other Municipalities, and I learn that at Ahmedabad, Karachi, Satara, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar and other important towns, this expenditure on road repairs is incurred on the authority of a lump-sum entry in the budget. Before condemning the Poona Municipality on this ground the Government would have done well to obtain information from other places. I hope Government would do now what they failed to do in issuing their cruel resolution under reply.

II. Improper delegation of powers. This is as groundless a charge as that about roads. The power of removing projections obstructions and ordering set-backs has always been in the hands of the Managing Committee. Rule 4 of sec. V of the rules of 1860 was that the Municipality or the Managing Committee were invested with full powers.

"To prohibit all encroachments and to remove all or any existing projections or obstacles within a certain fixed distance from the centre of any road the width of which has been fixed by the Municipality or Managing Committee, on the public roads and streets and where such encroachments consist of otas, steps, platforms, shutters, verandahs, fences or projections of any description jutting out from houses or buildings, beyond the general line or level, to the inconvenience or danger of vehicles and passers by, to cause the same to be removed, compensation being awarded the owner, for any loss of materials &c., should such seem necessary or desirable, which compensation may be determined by the Managing Committee, or by arbitrators, if the owners should prefer it, all cases involving compensation to a greater extent than Rupees 100 being referred for approval to the Commissioners."

Rule 47 of the Rules of 1869 runs as follows:—

"Should any house or building or any part of it project beyond the regular line of a public street or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, the Managing Committee may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street either as existing or determined upon for the future, provided always that the Municipality shall make full compensation to the owner of such house or building for any damage he may thereby sustain."

This rule of 1869 is section 42 of the Act of 1873. The development of this power of the Municipality is quiet evident. There has been no restriction whatever on the power of the Managing Committee to remove projections. The first restriction referred to the amount of compensation only. They had then full power to pay up to Rs. 100. In the next set of rules this restriction on payment was removed and provision was made for cases in which there arose a dispute about the amount. In such cases amount of compensation was be determined by a jury. Thus in cases where there was no dispute the Managing Committee had full power of paying compensation. This rule (47 of 1869) was embodied in section 81 of Act VI. of 1873; and in this Municipality the law as laid down by this section has never been transgressed. In my second and third letter I have explained at sufficient length why the Managing Committee did not submit each case for the sanction of the General body. But I may state here that my information on this point was not accurate. I find on further search that the question of improving the Boodwar Peth road did come up before the General body and the estimate of this work formed the subject of a special resolution of the General body. I also find that the improvement of the Moti Chowk turning was budgetted for in two successive years. Thus even if the objection of Mr. East is held to be valid, exception cannot be taken to two out of three cases. The third case as I have already told you was an emergent case. Had it not been for the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor in this city the procedure followed in the other two cases would probably have been followed in this case also.

There now remains only one point, viz, the powers of the Managing Committee in the matter of widening streets. Here I would only quote section 30 of the old and the same section of the amended Municipal Act.

OLD.—"XXX. clause I. When any house or building, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street either as existing or determined upon for the future, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burned down, or has fallen down, the Municipality may, by written notice, require the same when being rebuilt to be set back to or towards the said regular line, or the front of the adjoining houses or buildings and the portion of land added to the street by such setting back shall thenceforth be deemed part of the public street and be vested in the Municipality; provided always that the Municipality shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house or building for any damage he may sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be ascertained and determined in the manner hereinafter provided."

NEW "30. clause I. If any part of a house or building projects beyond the regular line of a public street, either as existing or determined upon for the future, or beyond the front of the house or building on either side thereof, the Municipality may, whenever such house or bulding has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burned down or has fallen down,

or, if the projecting part thereof is a platfrom, verandah, step or some other structure external to the main house or building at any time,

by written notice require such house or building, when being rebuilt, to be set back to or towards the said regular line, or the front of the adjoining houses or buildings, or the part, or some portion of the part projecting beyond the said regular line or the front of the adjoining houses or buildings to be removed, as the case may be, and the portion of land added to the street by the such setting back or removal shall thenceforth be deemed part of the public street and be vested in the Municipality."

The change in the two sections is obvious. It is due to this change that the powers of the Managing Committee has increased in this matter.

The last point about these rules is that of the interpretation of rules 4 and 5 of the present set. I may state here that, as in the other cases, the power enjoyed by the Managing Committee of expending the whole budget is also a growth, I find that according to the rules of 1860 the Managing Committee could incur expenditure, without the sanction of the General body, up to Rs. 250. Clause 3 of section 3 of the rules of 1860 runs as follows:—

"Clause 3. No work involving an expenditure of more than rupees two hundred and fifty (250) shall be undertaken by the Managing Committe, except with the previous sanction of a majority of the whole body of the Commissioners, their consent being recorded in writing."

This clause was substituted by rule 6 in 1869. This rule made distinction between sanctioned and emergent works. The power of spending money on sanctioned work remained the same; whilst the power of the Managing Committee of incurring expenditure on its own responsibility was increased from 250 to 500 and the Chairman was invested with the special privilege of incurring expenditure up to Rs. 100. When these rules were amended in 1874 the powers of spending money on sanctioned and on emergent works was left untouched; but the power of spending without any reference to the General body was immensely increased. And, amounts not exceeding half the reserve fund could be spent by the Managing Committee on its own authority. The logic of facts therefore at once suggests the conclusion that the enterpretation suggested in the resolution is absurd. Ever since a Managing Committee was constituted it has had two capacities. It has acted as the executive agent of the larger body with regard to sanctioned works; and in its second capacity it has always had a purse over which it has always had full control. In the first instance the capacity of the purse only to contain Rs, 250; it subsequently increased and the purse could contain Rs. 500. Since then it has became very long—the length being only determined by the largeness or smallness of the reserve fund. For easy reference I quote rule 6 of 1869 and rules 8 and 9 of 1874 or, which means the same, rules 4 and 5 of the present set.

"6.—The Committee shall make all payments and take the necessary steps for the execution of all works sanctioned by the Municipality. The Committee may order the execution of any emergent work which does not involve an expenditure of more than Rs. 500 provided the state of the Municipal Funds admits of it. The Chairman is empowered to order an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 100 on emergent occasions, but he shall report his proceedings for the approval of the Managing Committee."

"4.—The Managing Committee shall make all payments and take the necessary steps for the execution of all works sanctioned by the Municipality. The committee shall make all payments and take the necessary steps for the execution of all works sanctioned by the Municipality. The committee may order the execution of any emergent work which does not involve an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 100 on emergent occasions, but he shall report his proceedings for the approval of the Managing Committee."

"5—Works not emergent may be sanctioned by the Managing Committee provided also that the total of such sanctions does not exceed one half the provision under "reserve fund" of the year."

I have now done with my explanation and in conclusion, Sir, permit me to thank you for your kindness in giving me space. If my letters have only convinced your readers that there is another side to the question and that too not quite a weak one I have done my duty towards the Municipality, and my constituents will pardon me if I request them to excuse me from serving them. I have learnt with extreme regret that that the Corporation is condemned not because its work is bad but because it has a few members on it who owing to their spirit of independence are no friends of the officials.

I would as my last prayer to Government say, please do not condemn a Corporation because a few of your officials happen to be prejudiced against a few individual members. The rate-payers know whom to elect and whom to throw away and an intelligent City like Poona would never give power or place to one who it knows would make a bad use of what he has won.—Yours &c.

M. B. NAMJOSHI.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the irregular special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, published in your to-day's issue I take the earliest opportunity to contradict the inaccurate and misleading statements contained in it. It is stated that the Moulvies of the city were invited to attend the meeting and give their opinions regarding the Age Bill. But the fact is this that no Cazees or Moulvies were invited, although a letter was sent to the Honorary Secretary a day previous to the meeting, signed by me and other three prominent members of the Anjuman to invite the non-member Moulvies of Bombay. The Secretary did not even condescend to drop a few lines in reply neither did he send the notes of invitation. As to the insinuation that the Moulvies were unable to prove that the limit of twelve years was against the religion. I beg to state that the Moulvies when addressed rose up in one body to give their views in detail, but were not allowed to speak by the President. My correct statement noticed in yesterday's *Times of India* has been incorrectly given in your report stating that I used the word "compulsory" for the conjugal relationship after the age of 12 years.—Yours, &c.,

G. M. MUNSHI.

11th March, 1891.

P. S.—The following members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, have signed the memorial, adopted by the mass meeting, held in the Jooma Musjid:—

Moulvi Hidayattoolah Sahib, Moulvi Cazi Mahomed Esmail Mehri, Khan Bahadur Goolam Mahomed Munshi, Munshi Shaik Ahmed Dulvey, J. P., Haji M. Ebrahim Joytacur, J. P., Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, J. P., Haji Hashum Nooranee, J.P., Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub Seth, J. P., Haji Abdoossattar Haji Oomer, J. P., Ahmed Essa Khalifa, J. P., Haji Sahoo Sidick, Kutboodin Paloba, Haji Cassum Joosub, Haji Oosman Chotanee, Haji Oosman Abba, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy, Essoofally Abdul Hoosain, Hussonally Mulla Hakimji, Haji Essoof Haji Esmail, Abdullah Haji Daood, Haji Esmail Mahomed Zacaria, Haji Ebrahim Oosman, Kazi Abdulcurrim, Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, Haji Cassum Meetha, Munshi Mahomed Baker, Abdulcurrim Munshi, Sharufally Mamooji, Mahomed Cassim Curtay, Syed Hissawoodin Refaee, and Abdulcadur Ebrahim.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AN enthusiastic meeting of the Native Christian community of Salsette including Coorla, Bandora, Thana, was held last Sunday evening in a large pandal erected near the Bombay East Indian School at Andheri, to protest against the establishment of the Bombay Portuguese Association and to give adherence to the Bombay East Indian Association as well as to discuss other matters connected with the well-being of the community. There were about a thousand persons present at the meeting.

Mr. D. I. De Moote, late chairman of the Bandora Municipality, was voted to the chair.

Mr. M. C. Pereira moved the first resolution.

"That the Native Christian Community residing in Salsette, including Bandora and Thana protest against the attempts made by certain members of the community to establish an Association to be called the Bombay Portuguese Association that the said community considers that the term Portuguese as applied to them is a misnomer, inasmuch as it conveys the idea that they are Portuguese subjects or are descendants of the original Portuguese settlers for none but Portuguese subjects are, according to Portuguese law, entitled to the designation of Portuguese; that the members of the said community are natives of the soil and owe unswerving allegiance and loyalty to the British Government, and that they have no political relationship at all with Portugal; that the said community declare that their vernacular language is not Portuguese, but Mahrathi; and that they protest against the formation of Bombay Portuguese or any other future Association in their name."

Mr. P. I. D'Almeida seconded the resolution which was carried.

Dr. D. Cardoz moved:—"That the Native Christian Community of Salsette recognise the Bombay East Indian Association established on the 26th May, 1887, in commemoration of the reign of their gracious and beloved Sovereign Queen-Empress Victoria as the representative body of the Community; that they sanction the various steps taken by the Association for the amelioration of the political, educational, social and other interests of the said community, and that they fully appreciate the good work done by the said Association, especially in reference to the establishment by it of English and Mahrathi schools in Salsette and Bassein." (Applause.)

Mr. E. G. Coelho seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. J. F. De Cunha then moved:—"That the Native Christian Community of Salsette repudiate the "Portuguese Britannico" as their organ, and view with dissatisfaction the policy initiated by it in reference to the name and language of the community as well as the persistent opposition to the Bombay East Indian Association."

Mr. H. A. Pereira seconded and Mr. A. F. X. De Mello supported it.

Mr. Robert Conceicao moved:—"That in several places in Salsette and Bassein, certain members of the Community have been obtaining signatures on blank papers under false representations, and that it is believed that these signatures are either to be used in connection with a memorial intended to be sent to the Government against the Bombay East Indian Association, or to be used in connection with the Asssociation which is intended to be established under the name of the Bombay Portuguese Association. That the native Christian community of Salsette protest against this attempt to mislead both the public and the Government."

Mr. D. E. Pereira in moving a proposition regarding the Revenue Survey said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I have been asked to move a proposition and before doing so I wish to make a few observations which will explain the necessity of adopting it. Gentlemen, it is a question of great importance and affects us all East Indian inhabitants of Salsette. You are aware that the Revision Survey is shortly to commence on this side, and it is feared by the people that the outcome of this Revision will be the enhancement of rates. The people here, specially the poorer classes who hold some land and who in former times made a living from the produce of the land, have now been put to a severe test; they have to struggle very hard with their strong competitors, the Railway Companies, who are pouring in Bombay the produce of distant land which in days gone by was chiefly supplied by the inhabitants of Salsette. The price they realised at one time has entirely disappeared in consequence of this competition and in the majority of instances the result has been disastrous. To make matters worse the Abkari Act of 1878 has added to the mischief. From year to year the petty landholders have, in order to pay the Government dues and to provide themselves with sustenance, been obliged to mortgage their land to the ravenous money-lender, the marwaree, and in the long run to part with their property to outsiders who have of late commenced to buy land in Salsette, and work for their living on this very land which once belonged to them, as common labourers. This therefore our duty to take some united action in the matter, and as the greater number of the landholders belong to our community, it is our earnest desire to request the Bombay East Indian Association, which is the duly constituted representative of the Community, to memorialise Government not to enhance the existing rates for reasons stated in the draft memorial which we in conjuction with our neighbours, the Hindoo inhabitants, have prepared. A resolution to memorialise was, on the motion of Mr. Pereira, seconded by Mr. M. P. de Souza and carried unanimously.

Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at Bassein (Papdi) on Sunday.

SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BACK BAY BATHS.

THE second annual swimming entertainment of the Bombay Swimming Club has been fixed to take place at the Back Bay Baths on the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th instant. At the previous series of competitions held on the 8th March last year Lord Reay distributed the prizes to the successful swimmers, and this year H. E. Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, who is the patron of the Club, has signified his intention of attending and giving away the prizes. The Club Committee have drawn up a programme comprising the following events:—(1) Boys' Race, open to all boys, under 14 years. (2) The Lord Reay Cup Race, distance four lengths: the winner in addition to receiving a Gold Medal, holding the challenge cup, presented to the Club by the late Governor of Bombay. (3) Veterans' Race, open to all swimmers over 35. (4) Two Lengths Handicap Race. (5) Plate-diving Competition. (6) Novice Race. (7) Blindfold Race. (8) Two lengths Open Scratch Race for a cup, presented by the Back Bay Baths Co. (9) Two Lengths Open Handicap (competitors to swim in a suit of clothes), for which event Major Acworth, B.V.R., has offered a cup. (10) Diving Competition: the winner to hold the cup presented by Mr. J. P. Watson. (11) Polo Match. A number of entries have already been received by the Hon. Secretary for each of these events, but it may be added that the intending competitors can send in their names up to the 25th instant, the prizes with the exception of Major Acworth and Mr. Watson's Cups being on view at Messrs. Green and Co.'s Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THE CENSUS AT JUBBULPORE.

THE enumerators have declared that the Census of 1891 has been accurately taken. It cannot be otherwise, if one may judge from the number of persons engaged. It is said that the population during the past ten years has increased 3 per cent or about 20,600. I annex a comparative statement. It must be remembered, that the enumeration in 1872 was pronounced defective; also that the famine of 1869 caused many to leave this district, hence the decrease of 70,358 in 1872. The great increase in 1881 of 1,58,374 or nearly 30 per cent. over the previous census is probably owing to the return of the famine-stricken people.

1866.....	population.....	5,99,217
1872.....	do.	5,28,859
1881.....	do.	6,87,233
1891.....	do.	7,09,833 (roughly)

There have been a slight increase in the ethnical division of the population.

TOBOGANNING having been practised for some time by parties, headed by Counts Hoyos and Clam Gallas, in the latter gentleman's park in Vienna, excursions are now made by those who have perfected themselves in this sport to the Semmering. Here, says a Vienna correspondent, a most enticing mountain is found, steep on one side and pleasant to climb on the other. At present, every Sunday and Thursday about forty ladies and gentlemen go to the Semmering, a journey of three hours by rail, and stay the day and night. They are dressed in a hunting costume of grey home-spun, with green facings, with high boots and thick gloves. When darkness puts an end to the sport they return to the hotel, where a concert, for the most part with humorous performances, occupies them until bedtime. In the morning they never fail to appear for the grand Semmering spectacle—the sunrise.

"Do not hide your light under a bushel." The Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. have this rule constantly in mind in making as prominent as possible their announcements of SAPOLIO.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

INDIAN PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES.

THE following is a full report of the debate in the House of Commons on the 17th ultimo, on the subject of the Presidential Armies:—Mr. Buchanan rose to call attention to the presidential system of government in India, and to move,—"That, in accordance with the recommendation of four successive Governments of India, the system of separate presidential commands in Madras and Bombay should be abolished, and that the entire administration of all the Indian armies should be made over to the Commander-in-Chief in India, acting in direct communication with the commanders of the local armies and under the direct orders of the Government of India." He said that the words used in his resolution were not his own, but were taken from one of the despatches of Lord Dufferin's Government. Not only had this proposal the support of four successive Governments of India, those of Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Lansdowne, but distinguished civilians also had expressed themselves strongly in its favour. The present eminent Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the no less eminent Sir Donald Stewart, were in favour of this reform. The last two military secretaries of the Viceroy's Council, General Chesney and General Wilson, had also expressed themselves to the same effect. There were slight discussions on the subject in that House in 1883 and 1884, and a full discussion in the other House last Session. The question dated from 1879, in the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, who appointed a Commission to consider the whole subject of the Indian armies and expenditure. The Commander-in-Chief, under the present system, had no doubt a certain amount of general control over the armies of Madras and Bombay, but for practical purposes those armies were under the military commanders of the two presidencies. So far as the armies were confined to local work within the presidencies of Madras and Bombay the grievance would not be a very great one, but it was owing to the fact that the North-West district was under the Bombay command and Lower Burmah under the Madras command that the difficulties and confusion had arisen which had been the occasion of this demand for the alteration and practically for the abolition of the separate systems of command. The theory was that there should be to the Viceroy in Council one individual exclusively responsible for the administration of the armies in that great dependency. There was no intention whatever on the part of the Government of India of doing away with the Madras and Bombay armies, as such, for local purposes; but these armies would be more efficient if the control rested with one commander-in-chief. This was not a proposal for centralization, it was a proposal for carrying out unity of command and responsibility for everything which concerned the administration of the armed force of the whole country. Lord Lytton, in a despatch on the subject, said that if it were proposed to do anything to injure the "watertight system" he would be opposed to it. Lord Ripon was also in favour of the complete separation of the Indian armies, and the opinion of Lord Dufferin's Government was to the same effect. The hon. member cited the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission and of successive governors-general of India in support of his proposal. He submitted that under the existing system a war on the Indian frontier was conducted, not as if we had a single army in the field, but as though two allied armies were engaged in the same operation, and were subject to all the disadvantages, difficulties and jealousies which a dual command entailed. (Hear.) What they wished to insist upon was that this was pre-eminently and exclusively an Indian question, and should be decided accordingly. He could quite understand that there were considerations attaching to the War Office authorities at home which ought to be borne in mind, but he submitted that the interests of India should be made absolutely superior to all professional interests at home. No other interest, professional or departmental, should stand in the way of her Majesty's Government giving a fair consideration to the representions of the Government of India, and in endeavouring to exercise a little pressure towards the speedy carrying of them out. He also urged on the Government that they should proceed to put the Army of India in a state in which all those responsible for its direction might be enabled to feel that a fair return was being had for the money spent upon it, and that it was at the same time adequate for the defence of that part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir W Plowden seconded the motion.

Sir J. Gorst thought that the hon. member had not in his speech done justice enough to the labours of a Commission which sat in 1879, whose recommendations had been the foundation of all subsequent procedure in this matter. When this Commission was appointed in 1879 there were real dangers and disadvantages in the then existing system, and that Commission proceeded in the most careful and exhaustive manner to examine branch by branch into the military organization in India. The Commissioners made a number of practical recommendations affecting every branch of the service in India. They pointed out, among other things, where there was needless work, where there were duplicated offices, and that according to the organisation which then existed a commander-in-chief was unable to rely with confidence upon receiving proper support from the local armies, and that local commanders-in-chief, possessing an imperfect knowledge of any military operations occurring, were unable to give the assistance which a better organization should enable them to render. This Commission recommended the abolition of the present system as one among a great number of practical suggestions which they made. This recommendation was forwarded in due time to Lord Kimberley, at that time Secretary of State for India, and it was carefully considered by him. The proposal for the abolition of the Presidential armies was rejected by the noble lord on its merits, and not because there was any difficulty in obtaining time for legislation in Parliament. He did not think that the hon. member had sufficiently communicated to the House the reason which induced Lord Kimberley to reject that recommendation. In a despatch of the 26 of July, 1883, it was said that looking to the differences of military opinion on the subject, to the political objections which might be urged against the proposed changes in the constitution of the Madras and Bombay armies, and the absence of proof of financial safety, they could not recommence the abolition of the Presidential armies. Instead, therefore, of proceeding to abolish the Presidential armies, the Secretary of State of that day began a policy which has been continued by successive Secretaries of State down to the present time, dealing with the other suggestions made by the Commission of 1879, and with the view of removing one by one every one of the objection, dangers, and disadvantages to which that Commission had called the notice of the Government. There, again, the hon. member had scarcely done justice to the reforms in the military administration of India which had been carried out by successive Governments and successive Secretaries of State. The War Office, having no strong motives for resisting the abolition of the Presidency command, had very little interest in the matter so far as British troops were concerned. The British Army had always been under one commander-in-chief. Since the date of Lord Kimberley's despatch refusing the abolition of the Presidency command in the first place, the Punjab frontier force had been placed under the Commander-in-Chief of India. The separate commissariats had been abolished only a short time ago. In the same way the whole transport service had been placed under one head. The Ordnance had been placed under one head; so had the re-mounting department. Clothing, military works, military education, the Judge Advocate-General's office had all been centralized, and the financial power of the Commander-in-Chief had been very greatly extended. The effect of these various reforms was that at the present day the objections which could justly have been made some years ago were now without force, and in fact there was very little to do away with. All the danger which attended the system had been removed, and there was no strong ground why the House or the Government should proceed immediately to make any further change. It was only those who were conversant with all the circumstances of the case who could say that the proper moment had arrived for separating the provincial government from the provincial army. The hon. member suggested to the House that great difficulties might arise in time of war. Well, he did not think there was any danger. In the case of the Burmah war there was no military difficulty whatever, the troops employed being the troops of the Madras Army. The difficulty which was experienced was in the commissariat and the transport, but the arrangement which had led to this and been done away with. The commissariat and the transport were now centralised under the Commander-in-Chief of India, and if the operations had to be conducted now there would be as little difficulty in this as in the military department. He thought that the hon. member and the House might feel quite easy on that score. In the unfortunate event of operations being necessary, there would be no difficulty and no danger whatever. Why should the Secretary of State decline to make other changes which the hon. member suggested? There was no very strong reason now for them. There was no danger, no difficulty. The necessary reforms had been made. What were the arguments against the change? So far from there being an overwhelming opinion of military authorities in this country, those authorities were still as divided as they were when Lord Kimberley wrote his despatch. The military members of the Indian Council were by no means unanimous on the subject, and the hon. member had himself called attention to the fact that the Commander-in-Chief was opposed to this proposal. There would be probably a great deal of discussion and difference of opinion before Parliament could be brought to think that this change should be carried out. The next argument against the proposal was that no financial advantage would be gained. Then there was the most potent objection of all—that this change could not be carried out without legislation, and the House knew as well as he did the difficulty of carrying Indian legislation through the House of Commons. He had tried as Under-Secretary to do a little in the legislative line, and the efforts had been invariably crowned with failure. (A laugh.) In the annual massacre of innocents there were alway two or three of his bantlings condemned to perdition. There was also a fourth difficulty as to the effect of these reforms, so that perhaps the House would see that there were strong arguments on either side. He did not think that a strong case had been made out, and he thought the House would do wisely not to express an opinion on this matter, but to leave a highly technical and difficult subject to be considered by the technical advisers of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman agreed that it would be presumption on the part of any person to attempt to override the weight of technical advice. But the business of the political administrator was to judge between the different technical opinions he received. The thing which struck him in approaching this subject, with, he confessed, very imperfect knowledge of the actual details, was the enormous weight of authority which was displayed in these papers in favour of the course advocated by his hon. friend. They had Government after Government of India coming back to the charge against the Secretary of State at home, and always urging the necessity of this great change. He quite agreed with the Under-Secretary for India that much had been done in the way of reforming army organization in India. But his question was still apparently not settled to the satisfaction of the Government of India, and the right hon. gentleman, when he said that almost every alleged grievance and difficulty had been removed by the steps her Majesty's Government had taken, omitted to observe the fact that the last despatch they had from the Government of India was written after they were informed that these changes were to be introduced. He thought he was correct in saying that the despatch from the Government of India of the 5th of July, 1889, was written with a full knowledge that it was the intention of the Government to carry out all the reforms he had indicated, In that despatch of the Government of India say:—"We agree with your lordship that although these measures fall short of the larger scheme of organization which has been submitted to you and your predecessors, they will when carried out accommplish an improvement which cannot but be advantageous to the efficiency of the army in India." They went on to urge the reform which they had originally pressed on the Government at home, and they used this strong expression:—

"Four successive Governments of India have supported proposals put forward ten years ago. Alterations proposed in the administration of the Army are not merely for the purpose of remedying inconvenience, but to impart a practical and working form to an accidental formation which in course of time has developed into a cumbersome and complicated machine. We desire again to place before her Majesty's Government our conviction that it would be a misfortune of the greatest moment"—a very strong expression—"If this amendment of the military administration which we consider to be essential to the efficiency of the Army of this country should not be carried out in the breathing time of peace, which we now fortunately possess, and if the desired change so persistently and impartially advocated by the Governments of India were to be postponed until the disastrous experience of war should force on her Majesty's Government the necessity of effectiug this most necessary reform in the Indian Army system."

This was no mere fanciful or theoretical reform, urged by some persons interested in the question in a speculative way. Here they had the men who were actually responsible for the safety of our Indian Empire—the Viceroy and his Council, including Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Chesney—speaking of the change as one of the greatest moment. What he wished to get from the right hon. gentleman or some one on the part of the Government was, Had anything more been done in the interval which had elapsed since the time of the changes mentioned in this despatch? He thought the language of that despatch was ample justification of his hon. friend's action in bringing forward the motion. He agreed it was desirable to allow a little time to elapse in order that they might see how the changes already introduced might work, but in the meantime good had been done by directing public attention to the matter in this way, and he trusted before the debate closed they should have a more ample assurance from the Government than they had yet received that the object his hon. friend had advocated, if not fully obtained, had been nearly approached.

Sir R. Temple observed that nobody desired to speak with greater respect of the Government of India than he did, but still, as a member of that House, he might venture to say that in India, as in all Imperial Constitutions, the great fault of all official men was ambition and a desire to aggrandize the particular department, province, or presidency to which they belonged. Certainly the great danger of modern times in India was that of excessive centralization. (Hear, hear). Efforts had been made of late years by the Government of India in the direction of decentralization. The Government of India was not qualified to sustain a position in which there was incessant concentration of authority. Its duty was that of being the supervising Government over seven or eight local Governments. Reference had been made to the consensus of opinion of successive Governments of India, but was there no consensus of authorities in Madras or Bombay or in this country? They had heard of differences here but he could assure the House there were still greater differences of opinion in India itself. The hon. member for Edinburgh (Mr. Buchanan) stated that India ought to be in water-tight compartments. That was a phrase in which he heartily concurred. But upon that very principle he submitted that these demands ought to be rejected. In the very nature of things there must be three native armies in India; the very differences of race and language and effective administration of the Empire made it necessary. When those armies were first constituted there was no difficulty in obtaining recruits; the case was different now and therefore there was all the more reason why the Government of India should have the advantage of the whole of the Empire for recruiting. If, then, it was necessary to have those three great armies, which had different wants, sentiments, prejudices, and interests, it was most essential that each group or army should be under its own peculiar head—that head naturally being the commander-in-chief. It was, therefore, a matter of the of the highest importance to make the position of that officer as dignified and important as possible in the eyes of the native troops, and hitherto that policy had been wisely pursued. Now, however, the Government, in the effort to concentrate all authority in themselves, sought practically to degrade the position of commander-in-chief to that of commandant of a native army or army corps. He desired to speak with all respect of the Government of India, but after all it was a human institution, and he maintained that the expressions which had been quoted from the despatch from them were tinged with exaggeration. The historical experience of the present constitution of the Indian Army, each army under its own commander-in-chief, was a strong argument against the change proposed. Let them remember what took place in the dark days of the Mutiny, when the Bengal Army revolted. The Bombay and Madras armies, however, though perhaps not free from infection, remained loyal; but he ventured to say that had there been at that time only one army the danger of the mutiny extending would have been increased tenfold. (Hear, hear.) Our escape from the danger of that terrible time was due under Providence to a variety of causes; but undoubtedly one of the chief factors of that providential deliverance was the existence of the very system which the hon. member for Edinburgh desired by the resolution before the house to destroy. He would merely allude to the financial argument, and as an old financial Minister of India would assure the House that he several times examined into this question with the view of trying to see whether some saving could be effected, but he must say without success. He always found that, while there might be a saving here and there, there would be augmentations corresponding with it, and that financially it would be better to leave the matter alone. The present system of army organization in India had worked efficiently and absolute without confusion in all our recent wars in which the Indian forces had been engaged, the troops when in the field being entirely and absolutely under the command of officers appointed by the Government of India. (Hear, hear.)

After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to count out the House,

Mr. Munro-Ferguson said that, in his opinion, all the recommendation received from India tended to show that the reform proposed should not be long postponed. The Under-Secretary for India had used the argument that any legislative proposal which he brought forward would not receive the consideration of the House; but if the right hon. gentleman brought in his proposal earlier in the Session it would not be subject to prolonged discussion in that House, and would easily pass into law. The second consideration brought forward by the right hon. gentleman was financial—that the proposed alteration would cost more money. That was the first time that he had heard this suggestion. He had never heard any good authority say that it would save much money, but he had heard good authorities say that it would tend to save rather than increase expenditure. At all events, that was a minor consideration.

Sir W. Plowden thought that the arguments brought forward by the Under-Secretary of State and the hon. baronet the member for Evesham in favour of the existing system contradicted each other. There was no objection to having three native armies in India, and no idea of doing away with them. He could not see how the proposed reform would show any tendency towards neglecting our recruiting field in India. The Under-Secretary of State for India had referred to the Punjab frontier force. That force, which was one of the finest portions of her Majesty's armies to be found in any part of the country, had been transferred from the local Government of the Punjab to the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief, and the result was a strong argument in favour of the proposal that was now put before the House. No one would venture to put against the Punjab force the armies of Bombay or Madras, and yet that force could be removed from the local command and placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Why could not that be done in the case of the Madras and Bombay forces? The Under-Secretary had said that this was a matter which would give us pecuniary benefit; but in the last despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State it was urged in the strongest way that this was the only way of effecting that reduction of expenditure which they considered it incumbent on the Government to effect.

Mr. E. Stanhope thought that, whatever might be said of this debate, it had shown very clearly that the House of Commons, as a whole, was scarcely competent to arrive at a conclusion upon a matter of detail of such vast importance to the administration of India. He did not think that any hon. member who had spoken had shown that he was in a position to express a confident opinion even as to what had been done in India or as to the steps that ought to be taken. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Stirling Burghs, very candidly confessed that he approached the consideration of the subject with no knowlege of the details. He felt himself almost exactly in the same position. The right hon. gentleman had said that, in his opinion, there was no question of military administration about which vast difference in military opinion was not to be found. He

SPORTING NOTES.

WAR DANCE started in no fewer than 19 races in 1890, and was successful in 12, besides running second four times and third on the remaining three occasions, when defeated by Puchero and Yellow in the Grand Poule des Produits, Le Sancy and Liliane in the Prix de Lonray at Paris in the spring, and by Chalet and Laurier at Chantilly in the autumn, beating on the last occasion Wandora, winner of seven races, including the Poule d'Essai for fillies at Paris, and the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) at Chantilly. It will thus be seen that War Dance invariably ran in good company, and on his last appearance at Chantilly he won the Prix du Pont de Villiers, beating Hecla and Tantale, both four year olds, to the former of whom he gave 6½ kilos.

If people are silly enough to back anything that can talk, they deserve to meet with disappointments overprofessional billiard matches, professional rowing matches, and the like. It must be admitted that the change of form shown by Roberts in his match with North was remarkable, to say the very least of it. But I have to assume the match was a genuine one, and this being thus you will see why you should not back talkers. If dumb animals displayed such remarkable in and out running, you have my word for it that racing would not last a week. But, as I implied before, it is legitimate with talkers.

If Lords Dudly and Royston ever want to ride proper they should follow the example of Mr. Henry Elwes, who, placing himself at once under the John Nightingall of that day, and devoting himself entirely to the one pursuit, became the champion amateur of the "fifties," and one of the finest horsemen ever seen, which he was very far from being when he commenced. Going well to hounds affords no evidence whatever of being either a steeplechase or flat race rider. Hard work and constant practice, under the ablest instruction, with a natural tendency, of course, can alone make an Arthur Nightingall or a Tom Beasley.

There has been some "nibbling" at the chance of Harlequin for the Grand National, and the circumstance cannot be considered particularly reassuring by the supporters of Why Not. Mr. C. J. Cunninghm is interested in both horses, and they are trained together under that gentleman's supervision at his place near Kelso. Followers of public form will find some difficulty in sifting out the performances of this hunter from the book. There are at least three horses of the hunting class and of the same age, rejoicing in the name of Harlequin, and their several records have got mixed together a bit.

The particular horse of that name which was backed for the Grand National at hundreds to three is an Irish-bred hunter by Castlereagh out of a mare by Hercules, granddam by Russborough, and he ran second to Innisfail last year for the National Hunt Steeplechase at Irvine. He was conceding 9lb.to Mr. Arthur's horse on that occasion, and as he was only beaten a length and a half, he must still be held to rank as being a shade the better animal. Should it chance that Mr. Cunninghm fancies Harlequin more than he does Why Not, who might possibly be a little the worse for wear by this time, the Kelso lead will have to be followed.

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the two American riders who are touring through Europe on Minnchahasafeties, arrived in Athens the other day. It will be a surprise to some people to hear that there is such an establishment as the Piræus Cycle Agency. What Byron would have thought—let us not even imagine what he would have said—of the Grecian wheelman is a terrible reflection. The ignoble call to which "loud answered each bold, bacchanel" would have been to him the ogan of Lochiel compared to the cyclon warning the descendants of the warrior dead to clear the way. We only want the water-cycle meandering round the isles of Greece to complete the horrors of the situation.

It is proposed by several gentlemen with Mr. Ernest Fownes at their head to run a coach from London to York during May, June, July and perhaps August of the present year. To complete the undertaking no less than 100 horses would be required to work the 20 stages into which it is proposed to divide the Great North Road, the journey being accomplished in two consecutive days of 12 hours each, with a halt for the night at some half-way town—possibly Leicester. The distance from London to York is 191 miles.

Mr. Houldsworth is strongly of opinion that his colt, Orvieto, won the great race at Leicester last year fairly on his merits. He told a friend recently that he is full of hope of beating Peter Flower again, and he ridicules the story of Lord Durham's colt having lost start. In reality, he started with the others, but, beginning slowly, lost a length or two, which he quickly made up. This is the story told Mr. Houldsworth by his jockey. As Peter Flower stands at 3 to 1 for the Two Thousand, and Orvieto at 8 to 1, this may be worth remembering.

We have seen what Scotland has done against Wales Three goals and six tries to nil against what some critics have set down as the most powerful team that ever represented Wales. This statement, in face of the fiasco at Edinburgh, looks like a libel upon some of the past teams that have fought for the gallant little Principality, but there can be no mistaking the fact that Scotland's victory over Wales quite throws England's win at Newport into the shade.

Of course I don't forget that last year though Wales actually beat England and Scotland beat Wales, yet England managed to get on top of puir auld Scotland. But we must base no false hopes upon that memory. Scotland did not play up to form on that occasion any more than Wales and Ireland played up to their true form last week.

What England has got to do now is to get her very best team together to meet Scotland at Richmond on 7 March. The interest taken in this match is without a parallel in the history of the game. International feeling is running high, and there are thousands would rather see this match than the Derby. Both nations are jealous of their reputation, and the stake is the highest that can be played amongst true sportsmen.

It may interest cyclists to know that the distance from London to York by the best route, which is 197 miles long, was accomplished by a rider on a safety bicycle in 14½ hours, while a tricycle has done the trip in four hours longer. The members of the North Road Cycling Club intend to organise a "club run" during the early summer, and put coaches and horses to shame—if they can.

The Prince of Wales has expressed a wish to have his name added to the list of members of the new venture at Gatwick, a remark that likewise applies to Sir Arthur Sullivan. With royal patronage accorded to it, and its own attractions from a racing and scenic point of view to back it up, Gatwick should fulfil Captain Machell's prophecy of being the third best course in England.

Stourhead's chance of getting the Liverpool course has been snuffed out. Dr. Dougall told us a few weeks ago that if the horse could be got round he thought here was a chance of winning the Grand National, and hinted at 1,000 to 10. I fancy that plenty of people would like to lay that price against the old horse now.

At the next Windsor meeting amateur riders will have an opportunity of airing their talents. A race for a £40 cup will be opened for members of the Household Brigade Drag Hunt, two miles and a half, for horses who have been ridden with the drag six times during 1890 and '91.

Orion will, it is said, not run for the Two Thousand, which looks very much like a match between Gouverneur and Peter Flower. Orvieto is, however, on the up line, and has evidently pleased Eyan very much of late.

Lord Royston will not ride Royal Meath in the Grand National. George Morris has been offered the mount and has accepted it.

Jousiffe has a promising filly in Swiftsure, which is sure to win her first engagement. Surefoot, too, is going on the right way.

Armstrong is preparing all the team which Lord Lonsdale will use in his match with Lord Shrewsbury.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg D M Davidson, Ben Establt, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 104, Sec 7, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Charles H Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor to the Govt of the N-W-P and Oudh, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Norris, or until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The confirmation of Brigdr-Genl M Protheroe, C B, C S I, I S C, as Commdt of the Hyderabad Contingent, will have effect from 12th and not the 26th Oct 1890, as notified in G G O No 1044 of 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col C H Garbett, I S C, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Beni, (p a) for 8 months; and Lieut F H S Giles, R A, Subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the S C; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt A C Batten, I S C, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl on the establishment, for 8 months; and Lieut T Jermyn, IS C, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, Asst Commdt, Mily Police, Burma, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt G A Money, I S C, Sqdn Commdr, 18th Regt of Ben Lancers, for 1 year:—Capt E W Cunliffe, I S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-command 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for 8 months;—and Lieut A L Lindesay, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year.

Sub-Condr W Davis, Ordnance Dept, is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

Maj F D Battye, I S C, Squadron Commdr and 2nd-in-command, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Force, is granted an extension of leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut L Herbert, I S C, Squadron Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, (u p a) for 10 days; Lieut P Malcolm, I SC, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, (m c) for 2 months,; Lieut A R Dick, I S C Squadron Officer, and Punjab Cavy Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for 2 months; and Lieut G W Priestley, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Infy Hyderabad Contingent (p a) for 14 days.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt C J Dennys, I S C, Cantt Magist, Rawal Pindi, to be Captain, from 5th Jan 1891, vice Mitchell, transferred to the supernumerary list.

5th Admiuistrative Battalion N-W-P Volunteers.—Maj P H Wallerstein, I S C, (Commdt of the Cawnpore Vol R C), to be Lieut-Col Commdt.

Calcutta Light Horse.—Second-Lieut W K Eddis, to be Lieut, vice Macnair, promoted; and Second-Lieut G C Hodgson, to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Secy of State for India the tenure of appointment of Brigdr-Genl G E L S Sandford, C B, C S I, h p, R E, Dir-Genl of Mily Works, is extended for 2 years.

Lieut F Bayley, Royal Engr, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Supernumerary, is absorbed within the sanctioned strength of the Mily-Works Dept, from 12th Jan 1891, the date on which he ceased to be employed on submarine Mining duty.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr St L S Warden, First grade officer, Indian Marine and Assist Surveyor, 2nd class Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India (p a) for 1 year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H R Hart is posted as Asst Acctt-Genl, Bombay.

The services of Surg-Maj D W D Comins, Protector of Emigrants and Supdt of Emigration, Calcutta, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Rev and Agricultural Dept from the 1st inst.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T H Holdich, R E, Depty, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for 6 months, from 12th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C L Griesbach, CIE, Supdt, Geological Survey of India, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from 1st Apl 1891 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj A C Talbot, C I E, I S C, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Bikanir, is on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and and as Pol Resdt, in the Persian Gulf, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Col E C Ross, C S I, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col F D M Brown, V C, S C, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, N W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason Civil Engrg College, Rurki, during the absence on privilege leave of Col A M Brandreth, R E, or until further orders.

Maj R R Pulford, R E, Exec Engr, 1st grade, N W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr, vice Col F D M Brown, V C, S C.

The services of Col R H Palmer, S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Mr. S D Brath, Ex Engr, 4th grade, State Railways, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on Railways.

Mr E I Shadbolt, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.* State Railways, is transferred to the Establt under the Govt of Madras for employment on Railways.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engrs, from dates specified:—Mr F J Johnstone, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class; Mr F B Walker, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class; Lieut-Col T Gracey, RE, to be Supdtg Engr, 1st class; Mr H J Richard, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; Mr H J Richard to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class; Mr W H Parker, to be Chief Engr. 1st class; Col W G Cumming, R E, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, and Lieut-Col F C Corbett, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class.

The undermentioned officers are permitted at their own request to retire from the service of Govt:—Mr E Hodges, and Mr F H Ashhurst, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 4th March, 1891.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Major R F Trotter, Sqdn Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub protem., vice Muir, seconded for employment on the District Staff.

Capt W F Montresor, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession vice Trotter.

Capt E J Medley, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Montresor.

Capt E B Burton Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem., vice Medley.

Lieut E W Wall, supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer on probation, with effect from date of joining, vice Burton.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut A H Montague, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Little, vacated on promotion to Captain.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut J H R Beresford, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, to be Offg Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Lieut F H Taylor, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy to be Offg Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col E Carrington, Commanding 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, will be placed on half pay on the 2nd March 1891, on completing four years' service as Lieut Col Commanding a Battalion.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut R E Travers and H E Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regt F H Geoghegan and A A West, Gloucestershire Regt; B E Church, 16th Lancers, and C G E Ewart, Royal Warwickshire Regt.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Barrett, Asst Convr of Forests, has obtained furlough out of India for 1 year.

A E Hurry, Offg Dist Judge, Shahpur, has obtained furlough to Europe for 2 years.

Mr A Anderson, Depy Commr, has obtained furlough to Europe for 19 months.

Mr M L Dames, Offg Divl Judge, Derajat, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year and 8 months.

Capt F W Egerton, Offg Depy Commr, Kohat, has obtained furlough to Europe for 2 years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Baines, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Amritsar Div.

(*N-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr F Giles, Sr Asst Commr, Kumaun, privilege for 3 months.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Magist and Collr, Azamgarh, furlough out of India for 18 months.

Mr H C A Conybeare, Magist and Collr, Muttra, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for 6 months.

Mr E R Parsons, Dist Supdt of Police, Cawnpore, furlough out of India for 7 months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr D Calnan, Covtd Asst Magist, 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr F Kilvert, Asst Commr, Kheri, to officiate as Sr Asst Commr, Kumaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F Giles, or until further orders.

Mr H F House, Jt Magist, Azamgarh, to officiate as Magist and Collr of that dist from the date of his taking over charge from Mr A W Cruickshank, till relieved by Mr J E Gill.

Mr J E Gill, Jt Magist, 1st grade, on return from furlough, to officiate as Magist and Collr of Azamgarh, until further orders.

Mr H G Warburton, Asst Magist, Muttra, to officiate as Magist and Collr of that dist, as a temporary arrangement, from date of taking charge from Mr H C A Conybeare, until further orders.

On return from furlough, Surg-Maj M D Moriarty, M B, Civil Surg, 2nd class to the Kheri dist.

Mr P B Bromley, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved of the special duty at Benares with his Excellency the Viceroy, was posted to that dist from the 9th to the forenoon of the 19th December 1890.

Surg L J Pisani, Supernumerary Civil Surg, from Mussoorie to Ballia, as a temporary measure.

Munshi Nand Lal, Offg Depy Collr, from Lucknow to Unao, in the same capacity.

Mr P B Bramley, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Benares to Etawah, the date on which he was relieved by Mr W C Manners Smith.

The services of Surg L G Fischer, Supernumerary Civil Surg, 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept (Medical), from date on which he makes over charge.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEBRUARY 13.

THE Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut M E Nuttall has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut R M Ross Johnson, has been been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—The undermentioned officers have been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps:—Lieut T D Foster, Lieut A E Cuming: Sec Lieut D K E Hall.

The Essex Regt—Lieut St J W T Parker has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Supernumerary Capt T M Hawtayne to be Capt, vice L R M Maxwell, resigned.

The Durham Lt In—Supernumerary Capt R Norton to be Capt vice J W Ruddach, retired.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Col J E Boyes, on completion of six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay; Maj T S Gildea, from the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Lieut-Col, vice Col J E Boyes.

WAR OFFICE, *Pall-Mall Feb.* 17.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt F E Younghusband has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut R M Bowman resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts:—E G Godfrey-Faussett, E H Harvey, T H Cochrane, A R Winslow, T C Watson, R E Greer, W C Smyth, R N Harvey, H J Hare, D Brady, F F N Rees, C O C Bowen, A H B Hume, G F Gorringe, G Dick, J C Matheson, P G Grant, E D Swinton, G C R Laurence, F G Fuller, C Coffin, G E Smith, B A G Shelley, and F W Watling.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col M P Blake, from the 101st Regimental District (the Royal Muster Fusiliers), to be Col to command the 88th Regimental District (the Connaught Rangers), vice Lieut-Col and Col J Browne, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Col D Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be Col, to command the 101st Regimental District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), vice Col M P Blake.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut E H Molyneux-Seel to be Adjt, vice Capt A L Williams, who completes his period of service in that appointment.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt W H Pain has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—The appointment to a Sec Lieutenancy of Sec Lieut F Owen-Lewis, from the 4th Batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan 16, 1891, is cancelled. Lieut A de S Burton, from the 1st Regt, Royal Guernsey Militia to be Sec Lieut, on augmentation.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut E P Prest to be Adjt, vice Capt L J Shadwell, who has vacated that appointment.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut R E Benson to be Adjt, vice Capt E A Ogle, who has vacated that appointment.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt C M Brunker, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be Capt, vice D P S Reid who exchanges.

The South Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut E W Jones, from the Leicestershire Regt, to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut H M Graham, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut J R Darley has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Capt B H Randolph to be Adjt, vice Capt E A D'A Thomas, who has resigned that appointment from Dec 15, 1890, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov 7, 1890.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut F P James, from the 3rd Batt, to be Sec Lieut, vice H W Dickson, seconded.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt and Brevet Maj L J Trafford, retires on retired pay.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut T Ormsby, from the 3rd Batt the Connaught Rangers, to be Sec. in succession to Lieut D H Barker, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut C H Lewis, from the 4th Batt the South Wales Borderers, to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut E K Ridley, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Lt In—Sec Lieut E H Payne has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps Gentleman Cadet F J Henley, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, vice E H Payne.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Capt D P S Reid, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Capt, vice C M Brunker, who exchanges.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In)—Capt J S Cave-Browne-Cave retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Capt E E Foley has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut J S Armstrong from the 4th Batt the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut F M Shadwell, promoted.

The Durham Lt In—Sec Lieut F Owen-Lewis, from the 4th Batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to be Sec Lieut, on augmentation.

The Highland Lt In—Maj F W R Jones retires on retired pay; Capt W F Anstey to be Maj, vice F W R Jones.

The West India Regt—Lieut E A W Lendy, D S O, has been seconded for service with the Gold Coast Constabulary.

HALF-PAY.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Cols:—J L Rose, from the Worcestershire Regt; J R Beckett, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt); A G Impey, from the Royal Sussex Regt; J S Tupper, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).

MEMORANDA.

The following promotions take place consequent on the death of Gen the Hon Sir L Smyth, KCB, KCMG, Governor and Com-in-Chief, Gibraltar:—Lieut-Gen E C H, Lord Clarina, CB, to be Gen; Maj-Gen Sir C K Pearson, KCMG, CB, to be Lieut-Gen; Col A H Utterson, from the 17th Regimental District (the Leicestershire Regt), to be Maj-Gen.

Lieut-Col and Col J A Papillon, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires upon retired pay, with an annuity.

Lieut-Col L C F Thompson, from half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Major W Ethelston, from half-pay, to be placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned Deputy Assist-Commissaries, Madras Establishment, have been granted the hon. rank of Lieut:—T Baker, and C McCarty.

Work at the Royal Naval Exhibition is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Arnold-Forster is arranging a complete set of models, showing each ship in the navy, made to scale, and placed on a plan to illustrate the distribution of the whole of the vessels on the different stations all over the world. The guarantee fund has now reached over £4,000.

NOTICES.

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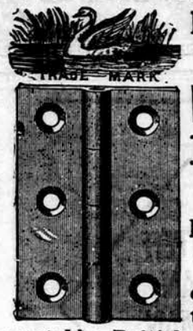

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I ave found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
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"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
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Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
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And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
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Skin Eruptions. Liver Derangements. Thirst, &c.
Constipation. Feverishness. Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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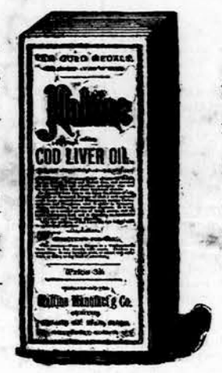

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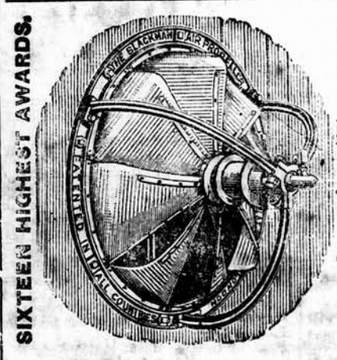

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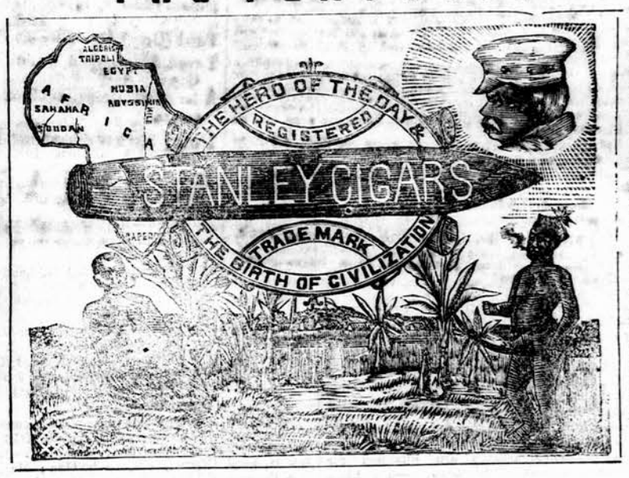

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